The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 9th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	9	Leave Bussorah	29
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guadur	14	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17		Aug.
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	4
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Guadur	10
Arrive Bussorah	25	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive Bombay	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS and JAMES HARRISON'S S. S. ALHAMBRA will be despatched for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of July.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 29th June 1870.

P.S.—The Alhambra had a number of Passengers on her passage out, who expressed themselves to Captain Mee as well satisfied with all the arrangements on board his Steamer.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about 8th July 1870.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR RANGOON, DIRECT.

THE A 1, 14 years, Ship COPENHAGEN will be despatched immediately for Rangoon, and offers a favourable opportunity. For Freight or Passage apply to
COUPLAND & Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 836 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. }
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS per Italian S. S. INDIA to ITALY, &c., are requested to embark TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING. The Steamer will leave early on FRIDAY, 8th instant.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The Ship ARMENIAN, Captain Mathewson, from Calcutta, having arrived, the CONSIGNEES of GOODS by her are requested to PAY the FREIGHT and take DELIVERY of the GOODS as they come to hand; if not, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CHRYSOLITE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the Cargo will be landed as it comes to hand at their expense and risk without further notice being given.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents Chrysolite.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 626 and 755 of this Company, transferred on the 24th and 31st August 1863, respectively, in the Register of Shareholders to the name of Dholla Juvare, having either been MISLAID or LOST, new Certificates will be issued by us in lieu thereof, unless the Missing Certificates are presented at this Office on or before FRIDAY, the 8th July, instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

6th July 1870.

NOTICE.—MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of Messrs William Nicol & Co., on SATURDAY, the Sixth day of August 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNTS and WINDING UP the COMPANY.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of August 1870, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co., for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNTS and WINDING UP the COMPANY.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned, and Estates which have come under his charge during the months of April, May and June 1870:—

Brown, Brown, late Manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo.
Bossi, William, late of Bombay, British Inhabitant.
Campbell, George, late Manager of the Punjaub Bank, Kurrachee.
Cavalier, William, late 2nd Engineer of the Steamer John Jacob, of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.
Fowles, John Henry, late Sergeant in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Persian Telegraph Department.
Gore, Robert, late Assistant Master of the High School, Akola.
Gungadass Jumnadass, late Mehta in the service of Manockjee Limjee & Co.
Holmes, Peter, late Pensioner Indian Navy.
McInnes, L, late 2nd Engineer of the Steamer Sir Herbert Maddock, of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.
Kendall, William, late Colonel Royal Egineers.
Mann, Samuel, late Surveyor Irrigational Department.
Moiziers, Robert, late Engineer of the Steamer Chenab.
Pirie, John, late Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Establishment.
Williamson, Charles John, late Executive Engineer, Rajpootana.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 5th July 1870.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED PER S.S. SALSETTE.

	Rs.	a.
The Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide. By H. Weightman	9	8
Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of Tom Brown's School-days	3	12
The Man with the Iron Mask. By Marius Topin	5	12
The Girl's Own Book	3	12
"Every Man's Own Lawyer." By a Barrister	4	4
The Waverly Novels,—Vol. 6, "A Legend of Montrose," and the "Black Dwarf"	2	4
Traditions of Freemasonry. By A. T. C. Pierson	5	0
The Constitutional History of England. By H. Hallam	2	4
Dainty Dishes; Receipts collected by Lady Harriett St. Clair	3	4
"Sylvia's Lovers." By Mrs. Gaskell	1	12
Eczema: its Nature and Treatment. By T. Fox	2	4
The Descriptive Handbook of English Coins	1	0
The Commentaries of Caesar. By A. Trollope	1	12
Monthly Army List for June 1870	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	4
"The Gate's Ajar." By Elizabeth S. Phelps	0	12
The Laws of Croquet	0	8
Novels—Sir Walter Scott's complete set, price per set	9	8
——— Yankee Humour and Uncle Sam's Fun	0	10
——— Sir Brook Fossbrooke. By Charles Lever	1	4
——— A Perfect Treasure	1	4
——— Two Marriages	1	4
——— The Hotel du Petit St. Jean: a Gascon story	1	4
——— Nicholas's Notes. By the late W. J. Prowse	0	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

A small quantity of "Wedding Fancy Note Paper" just received; price per quire	Rs. 1 to 1 8
Do. "Envelopes" to match	per packet 0 8
A few "Magic Calendars" from A. D. 1856 to A.D. 1900. Quite a Novelty	
A few Boxes of "Bezique," an amusing Game of Cards for 2 or 4 players	
For box complete containing 2 packs of Cards with Counting Plates and Instruction Book	3 4
Do. 4 do. do.	from Rs. 4-8 to 6 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th July 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Figuier's Primitive Man	7	8
Gauld's (Baring) "In Exitu Israel," 2 Vols.	13	4
Grote's Greece. New edition. Vols. 1 to 8 ... Each	3	12
Cæsar's Commentaries for English Readers. By Anthony Trollope	1	8
Jewitt's Hand book of English Coins	1	0
Hallam and Delorme on the Constitution of England	2	4
Weightman's Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide	9	8
Hibberd's Rustic Adornment for Homes of Taste	13	4
Obstetrical Society's Transactions. Vol. 11	9	8
Macnamara on Cholera	10	0
The Book of British Song	13	4
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. 5	3	12
Cruickshank's 82 Illustrations	6	12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. 3 vols	11	4
The British and Foreign Mechanic	4	8
Penley's Water Colour Painting	13	4
Cassell's Household Guide. Vol. 1	3	12
Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	13	4
Procter's Other Worlds than Ours	6	12
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	5	8
Dr. W. A. Guy on Public Health	1	8
Newman's Grammar of Accent	5	8
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	9	8
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or Outlines of Zoological Classification	10	0
Robinson's (W.) Alpine Flowers for English Gardens	7	8
Beecher's Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	2	4
Smith's Wealth of Nations. Cheap edition	3	4
Dryden's Poetical Works. Globe edition	2	4
Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated edn.	4	0
New Dictionary of Quotations	4	12
Barnard's Landscape Painting in Water Colours	13	4
Donkin's Acoustics. Pt I.—Theoretical	8	0
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	6	12
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	15	12
Ollendorff's German Course. Cheap edn.	8	8
Mercer's Journal of the Waterloo Campaign	13	4
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols.	12	8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	1	8
Holme's Professor at the Breakfast Table	1	0

LOTHAIR.—A second supply expected by Incoming Mail, of which a few only are not bespoken. Early Application will be necessary to secure Copies.

In a few days, Orders registered.

THE INDIAN DIGEST, by H. COWELL and J. V. WOODMAN	Rs. 28 0
THOMSON on LIMITATION. New edition	13 8
O'KINEALY on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third edition	16 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
Corner of Cheapside),
LONDON.
Established 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by buying goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Mr. CHARLES S. BARSTOW WILL CONDUCT Tudor Company's BUSINESS at Bombay from THIS DATE.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

Bombay, 1st July 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Wharf Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co,
Elphinstone Circle,

Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY the 15th day of July next at 2 P.M. on that date, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1870, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, 23rd June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo:—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),

in connection with the

ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; THE MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The following rates will be charged on and after the 1st July 1870:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Countries.	20 words Rs. a.	10 words Rs. a.	Countries.	20 words Rs. a.	10 words Rs. a.
Aden	15 0	10 0	Luxembourg	27 0	17 0
Algeria	28 0	18 0	Malta	23 12	13 12
Austria and Hungary	26 12	16 12	Norway	27 0	17 0
Baden	26 12	16 12	Papal States	26 0	16 0
Barbary, Tripoli and Benghazi	23 12	13 12	Portugal	29 4	19 4
Bavaria	26 12	16 12	Russia, Europe	24 0	14 0
Belgium	27 4	17 4	Do. Caucasus	30 8	20 8
Corfu	27 4	17 4	Do. West of Tomsk	32 8	22 8
Denmark	26 12	16 12	Do. East of Tomsk	35 12	25 12
Egypt	20 6	13 8	Servia	26 8	16 8
France	27 4	17 4	Spain	28 12	18 10
Germany North	26 12	16 12	Sweden	26 10	16 12
Gibraltar	28 12	18 12	Switzerland	26 8	16 8
Great Britain and Ireland	28 12	18 12	Tunis	28 0	18 0
Greece	27 10	17 10	Turkey, Asia, Seaports	29 4	19 4
Hohenzollern and Wurtemberg	26 12	16 12	Do. do. Inland	31 0	21 0
Holland	26 12	16 12	Do. Europe	27 4	17 4
Italy	26 0	16 0	United Principalities	26 0	16 0
London	28 8	18 8			

And half the 20 word rate for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

It is necessary that the word "Via Red Sea" should be written in the preamble of the Message to ensure its being sent by the Submarine route.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 388 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife.........Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the west side of Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,547 and 2,548, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 129, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately in the occupation of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the north by the property of Shariadjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Bunnoo Bebee, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H Horden, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL, }
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL, }

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED OUR OFFICE from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.'s Buildings to No. 6, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—The undersigned will receive TENDERS, up to the 13th instant, inclusive, for the supply of four hundred and fifty (450) tons best SMITHY COAL, to be delivered free of charge at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The said Coal to be subject to the examination and approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

W. WARDEN MORICE.

Byculla Stores Office, 5th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 50 TONS each of PURE CASTOR and COCOANUT OIL, deliveries to commence immediately after acceptance of Tender, and to be continued as may be directed by the Undersigned.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Noon on Monday, the 25th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th July 1870, and until further Notice, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will, under instructions from Government, be CLOSED for TRAFFIC, and the Trains, now running between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £120 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £2 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS & Co.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 25th day of June, instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that an application on behalf of Luckmidass Girdhurdass, the abovenamed insolvent, be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY the 11th day of July next, for an order for the discharge of the said Luckmidass Girdhurdass, under Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, and which order will then and there be made unless good cause be shown to the contrary.—Dated the 27th day of June 1870.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Attorneys for Insolvent.

In the matter of the TRUST ESTATE of PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, and COWASJEE PESTONJEE GORA, who lately carried on business in partnership at Bombay under the style and firm of P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., and at Calcutta under the style and firm of D. F. CAMA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all and every person or persons or Companies, who are or claim to be the Creditors of the above named traders or of their firm, or any of them, that they are required either in person or by duly authorised Attorneys to sign the Trust Deed and to prove their Claims, with full particulars thereof, before the Trustees of the said Estate, at their Office, 7, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of August 1870, in default whereof the Trust Estate will be administered without reference to Claims not sent in.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, } Trustees of P. and
N. ARDASEER, } D. F. Cama and
ગોવરદ્ધન લખમીચંદ. } Co.'s Estate.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VIVIAN WINSCOM, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of George Vivian Winscom, formerly of Southgate, in the County of Middlesex, in England, but late of the City of Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the East Indies, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Presidency, deceased, who died on the fifth day of December 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 6th day of June 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT VALENTINE REID, of Bombay, in the East Indies, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., are required on or before the 8th day of July 1870 to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Robert Graham Meggison, of No. 7 Quadrant, Buxton, in the County of Derby, and Jane Ann Winscom, of Green Bank, Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he in the said Administrator shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of June 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

FROM THE CALCUTTA REVIEW,
April 1870.

"The 'Madras Jurist' has reached its fifth volume, and has deservedly secured a large circulation in the sister Presidency. It is published punctually at the beginning of each month, and embraces a wide range of legal subjects both Indian and English. Its principal value of course consists in the reports of Madras High Court Judgments, but all the more important Bengal and Bombay cases are also given. The leading articles are ably and carefully written, and furnish the younger legal practitioners and students with valuble *resumés* of the more important legal topics and principles, expressed in interesting and intelligible language. The 'Legal Echoes from England' contain a readable summary of the latest events in home politics and legislation. By opening his columns to the discussions of legal points and difficulties, and answering the questions of correspondents, the Editor has supplied a much felt *desideratum*, for which young judicial officers and pleaders ought to be, and no doubt are, duly grateful. 'Short Notes of English Cases' are specially compiled for the 'Jurist' and serve to keep the reader *au courant* with the decisions of the superior Courts in England. The Circular Orders and Letters of the Madras High Court are also given. We would call attention especially to a very useful and complete set of Criminal Procedure Forms, issued by them last year, the adoption of which will save magisterial officers much time and trouble. Though not formally sanctioned by the Bengal and Bombay High Courts, they are, no doubt, equally applicable to those Presidencies.

"The 'Jurist' is very neatly got up and printed, and the price is so moderate as to bring it within the reach of everybody interested in legal matters. We are sure that it only requires to be known in order to command the same success in Bengal that it has already deservedly attained in Madras and Bombay."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The High Court Judgments (Madras), furnished with the permission of the Judges, appear in these Journals some months before their ordinary publication as "High Court Reports," and the Judgments in Appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, supplied direct to the Agents of these Journals in London, are generally one year, and sometimes two years, in advance of "Moore's Indian Appeals." In the January "Jurist" 1870, a P. C. Judgment, only one month old, was republished.

Annual Subscription.

To the "Madras Jurist" (alone)	Rs. 20.
To the "Revenue Register" (alone)	Rs. 10.
The 24 Numbers for Rs. 38, postage included.	

Agents... { Mr. C. Foster, Foster Press, Madras.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

* Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double-breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	{ Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0	per doz
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
manufacturers of
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage [illegible] to make a liberal use of the new means [illegible] announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising [illegible] plication to the Manager "Bombay Gazette [illegible]
"Bombay Gazette" Press

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA..........East Street.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
[illegible]		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to the [illegible] the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 12 „	Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „	„ 43 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 26 „
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42 „
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „
Claret „	„ 23 „

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12 „
Margaux	„ 17 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Old Cognac	„ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES',

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 36 „
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24 „

J J. RONALDSON & SONS'

Sherry	„ 18 „

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 „
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 „
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 „
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 „
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 „
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 „
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 „
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 „
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		23 0 „

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORL

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERA Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule,	„ 15 8
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26 0
Macon,	ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22 0

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74-0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do.	„ 27 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32
Moselle. Still, Braunsberger	„ 25
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine
Marsala, Virgin Pale
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice

PORTS.

	Qts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule
[illegible] Yellow capsule
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish
„ „ Scotch
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not

	Qts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £ Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £ Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gal

CUTLER, PALMER & C
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in a P Family for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a House BACK BAY. For further particulars apply to Z, Office of paper.

WANTED, a duly qualified BOOK-KEEPER, in a Merchant's Office.—Apply by letter to F, "B Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godow Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land M Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGA No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND GAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Stree

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODI PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. way Company. Apply to WALLACE &

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the tion of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicit particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Rampart Row.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c. commenced business again at No. 9 Hummu where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with rem reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY
1 EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACH

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wh and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-statio

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay referenc

TOBACCO on SALE at the WEN LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Mari Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. wards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPAN FICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long .... 5 as.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs .... Rs. 10
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs .... „ 125
Do. „ 800 „ .... „ 100
American Union Scales .... „ 30
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs .... „ 15
Do. 4 „ .... „ 10
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz. .... „ 6
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins .... „
Do. Oysters, „ .... „ 12
Condensed Milk „ .... „
American Cheese .... „

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS undersigned have in stock a large supply of Vic Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts ria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinar lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in ext in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the N They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-d ing where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rai

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Market dull. Nothing doing.

CALCUTTA.

(From Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, July 2.)

When the world was younger a great sage of good reputation put it on record, for the benefit of all ages, that the love of money is the root of all evil, and really the older the world becomes the truth of the venerable adage seems all the more incontrovertible. The late rascally revelations that have come to light in connection with the wilful destruction of the ship Aurora within a few miles of Bombay harbour, are truly appalling, and will leave a lasting impression on the native mind as to the commercial honour of European traders in India.

Exchange on London.—Rates are 1/16d. higher as compared with those current last week, and the tendency is upward.

Freights have slightly improved, inasmuch as rather more cargo has been offering during the week, still rates remain much the same as before, while in some instances a decline has been established. Opinions vary as to the course of the market for the future, but, speaking from a produce point of view, it is really difficult to understand upon what grounds higher rates are probable, considering the small stocks of produce available for the next several weeks to come; New Jute cannot arrive in this market in any quantity during the month, and Seeds are by no means abundant. The disengaged tonnage in port remains at 17,000 tons, and there are 24 vessels over 90 days at sea bound for Calcutta.

Indigo.—The different districts where the Indigo plant is cultivated are hundreds of miles apart from each other in some instances, so that, while the manufacture of this dye is in progress in the district of Dacca, the sowings are still incomplete in the Doab district; besides the yield of Indigo from the plant is so dependent on the state of the weather during six months of the year, that no one would venture at this early period of the season to fix a figure as to the probable out-turn of the crops for the current year; it may, however, be stated that the best judges estimate the results of the crop as not likely to exceed the out-turn of last year, which, it will be remembered, was considerably short of an average crop.

Bengal Cotton, under the influence of home news, has continued very dull all week, only some 1,500 bales being settled for Europe at Rs. 24, and later at Rs. 23-12 for Up-country screwed Fair Bengal of the season. For China there has been no enquiry, and in truth holders are becoming anxious for the future, and would be glad to quit their stocks at current rates if buyers could be found. A panic has evidently taken hold of the trade both at home and here, in consequence of the large supplies of Cotton from America, but a reaction will no doubt set in some of these days:—one thing alone can prevent it, viz., large shipments from Bombay.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 6.

Bruce, Captain, late 48th Madras N. I., on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Wooldridge, Captain, 49th Regiment, from Deesa.

Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 6.

Barter, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Queen's, to appear before a medical board, to England.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Mackellar, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Nolan, Lieutenant, 12th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Nicholson, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Abon, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Jhelum.—Captain J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer. Dated 16th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain A. M. Arthur, 1st battalion 11th Foot, to act as District Inspector of Musketry 4th Division, as a temporary arrangement, vice Captain J. J. S. O'Neill, appointed officiating Chief Inspector of Musketry.

The general leave to the 15th October next, granted to Brevet Colonel E. Bradford, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in Command 8th Native Infantry, by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

3rd Foot.—Ensign M. F. F. Hackett, 1st Battalion.

6th Foot.—Ensign C. B. Down, 1st Battalion.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chippindall, C.B., 2nd Battalion.

19th Foot.—Major P. D. Vigors, 1st Battalion.

19th Foot.—Captain B. Colclough, 2nd Battalion.

Rifle Brigade.—Captain A. A. A. Kinloch, 3rd Battalion.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant J. J. Preston, 4th Battalion.

Lieutenant M. B. Luby, 39th Foot, passed the prescribed examination in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 4th April last.

The undermentioned officers have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed on the 6th instant the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Persian under Rule VIII.

Lieut. C. D. [illegible], 1st Wg. Subn. 20th N. I., 2-25th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut. W. Brydon, 2nd Wg. Subn. 42nd N. I., 101st Foot.

Ensign C. A. Mercer, 2nd Wg. Subn. 30th N. I., 1-19th Foot.

Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart, 107th Foot.

Lower Standard in Hindoostanee.

Private W. Thompson, 18th Foot.

Lieutenant F. G. D. Acland, 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 15th April last, appointing Captain R. S. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Brigade Major at Lucknow, with effect from the 1st idem, pending the arrival of Captain R. G. Birch.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th May, directing Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.D., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Lucknow, for duty.

Dated the 23rd May, directing Assistant Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M.B., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to do duty with the 22nd Native Infantry.

103rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th December 1869, making the following appointments with the Left Wing, proceeding to Delhi, with effect from the 10th idem:—

Lieutenant G. J. Bogle to act as Adjutant.

Lieutenant F. M. Leslie to act as Quartermaster and Paymaster.

Dated the 27th April last, appointing Captain T. S. Clay to act as Instructor of Musketry.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th May, making the following arrangements, consequent on the death of Captain A. C. Anderson on the 25th idem:—

Lieutenant H. S. Williamson, 1st Squadron Subaltern officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer and Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant M. Armstrong, 2nd squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, there being no other qualified officer available.

12th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th May, directing Captain H. S. Anderson to officiate as Quartermaster, on promotion.

24th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th May, appointing Ensign P. H. Wallerstein to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J. M. Trotter, relieved.

38th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 1st instant, appointing Ensign A. J. Brander, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Ensign T. H. Goldney.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brigadier General W. C. Forrest, commanding Cawnpore Brigade, from the 6th September to the 15th October 1869, to Raneekhet, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant and Local Captain T. M. Hazlerigg, D Battery A Brigade, to Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th September, on private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Nolan, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cockworthy, 16th Brigade, to remain at Simla to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain H. D. Jackson, H Battery 16th Brigade, to Murree, from date of leaving battery to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. C. Symonds, B Battery 22nd Brigade, to remain at Calcutta, from the 16th July to the 15th August, to study the native languages, in extension.

Lieutenant G. C. Bayly, No. 6 Battery 24th Brigade, to remain at Murree, from the 29th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Surgeon R. M[illegible]ies, 16th Brigade, to Mussoorie, from the 1st July to the 3[illegible] October, on private affairs.

1st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant J. B. Keith, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign P. H. Wallerstein 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 3rd April to the 12th May, to study the native languages, under the Rules of 1868.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cobbe, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 3[illegible] July to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. F. Allin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davis, to Nynee Tal, from the 26th May to the 31st July, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, 3rd Battalion.—Captain S. Mortimer, to remain in England, till 30th November, on private affairs, in extension.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, to Bombay, from the 7th June to the 6th July, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Captain W. H. Brind, to remain at Murree, from the 15th June to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

General List, Infantry.—Captain J. E. Waller, 1st Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 12th June to the 11th July, to appear before a medical board under the Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Apis (s)	Voidch	Alexandria, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Behar (s)	Blake	Aden and Suez.
	Columbian (s)	Stewart	China.
	Glentilt	Lewis	Liverpool.
	G. F. O. Hayne	Muller	Moulmein.
	Winslow	Darmandarita	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Medea, Bennett, to Calcutta.

Ship Clara, Nelson, to Moulmein.

Ship Ottercaps, Peart, to Galle.

Ship Cornelia Adolphine, Boever, to Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Accrington, to Calcutta.

Ship Futtay Allum, to Calcutta.

Steamer Apis, to Trieste, Liverpool, &c.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severa branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 2, 16, 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 9, 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded o the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	Latest hours for posting. At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto fa Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MARVAL—July 5th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Frederick C. Marval, Esq., prematurely, of a son, still-born.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SEALY—June 27th, at Cochin, the wife of A. F. Sealy, Esq., of a son.

CARNEGY—June 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Carnegy, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOOTE—June 30th, at the house of her father the Reverend P. Percival, the Lus, Elizabeth Anne (Lizzie), wife of R. Bruce Foote, Esq., Geological Survey of India, aged 30.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—June 27th, at Murree, the wife of Captain H. Blair, Royal Engineers, of a son, still-born.

HUGHES—June 7th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. H. Hughes, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

SHORE—June 26th, at Lahore, Stephen Samuel Shore, Chief Clerk Inspector General of Prisons Office, aged 41 years.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

Considering the effect produced by the authentic reports of a surplus and by the extravagant rumours we yesterday contradicted, the Government of India may be fairly asked whether they would not do well to make a fresh financial statement at the earliest possible moment. There would be nothing inappropriate or unbecoming in the act. They must be well aware, by this time, that the public will regard all Indian finance as provisional, and all statements with more or less suspicion until a real surplus at the end of the year forms a steady item in the accounts. Having lost public confidence, they can only hope to regain it gradually, and the sooner they begin the better for the empire. At present the Indian public looks on the financial accounts and budgets of the Indian Government with a scorn and distrust that no one attempts to disguise. The sentiment of incredulity is universal, and it is not the less deep and bitter because it finds vent in sarcastic jokes, as well as in violent language. The feeling is that nothing is certain in relation to the finances save the demands of the tax-gatherer. We only know that money is seized wherever it can be got, and that, as a rule, more has been spent than is collected. Year after year the Government deludes us with the promise of a surplus, and year after year the promise is broken. The Financial Department does not know within half a million or so what it will receive, while the people who spend do not know within millions what they have spent collectively. Rarely have the finances of any State been reduced to such a deplorable muddle; rarely has the confidence of the public in the financial management of its rulers sunk so low.

It is only three months since Sir Richard Temple estimated that his accounts for the year 1869-70 would show a balance of £625,000 on the wrong side. That is a large sum, nearly a third of the odious income-tax. Three weeks ago the *Friend of India* intimated that, after all, there would probably be an equilibrium; in other words, that Sir Richard Temple was only £625,000 out in his calculations. The public thought the news too good to be true, and paid little attention to the report even of a well-informed journal. Then came more positive statements, and these also were recorded with doubts and gibes and ifs and buts. But the interest in the subject augmented, and men who were undergoing the process of being squeezed by the Income-tax Commissioners began to insist that if the statement were true, the bad tax ought to be abolished. Then came the *Englishman's* story of a revolution at Simla, described in a paragraph which our daily contemporary told us contained "the same news" which it had "published a week ago, though now given more positively," but a paragraph which, on second thoughts, it characterized as "melodramatic." And lastly came the flat contradiction of "the same news" which we were enabled to administer on Tuesday morning.

Now, we submit, that a Government which takes our money at discretion, though, of course, with a nice observance of law and legislative forms, is bound to tell us all it can about the astounding condition of the finances. We do not ask much—only all it can tell. Mindful of past experience, having before us many budgets, we do not wish to be hard upon a Government which up to this moment has so constantly shown that it does not know, with any thing approaching to exactitude, the state of its own affairs. We are not hard, the public is not hard, upon a Government which has so often tried to be exact, and has so frequently failed. Whatever may be the reasons which would explain why they make such repeated failures, we can assure them that the failures are recognized and that their imperfections are now set down as a constant quantity in our estimates of Indian administration. All we ask is that they, the Supreme rulers, without whose guiding aid the local Governments would of course go to perdition, will be pleased to try again, make one more effort, and, if necessary, two or three between now [redacted] set before themselves, the Se- and even the public, the real rs. It cannot be that Lord Dundreary's hackneyed commentary on things in general applies with special force to Indian finances. The Minister or the Viceroy must bring in a new budget. Consider the feelings of the Secretary of State who is waiting to tell that stupid British Parliament of his something about the finances of his Empire. Consider that he has to justify the odious income-tax, and prove that it was expedient to get the money. The poor Duke, though self-complacent and equable enough under severe trials, will hardly be able to endure his Mayo-Temple torture unmoved. How, in the face of what has happened and what is happening, can he go into the House of Peers and say that any figures he gets from India represent facts? He will have to say, "My Lords, last April the Indian Government informed me that they were afflicted with a deficit. Now they report that they have a surplus. I really must ask your Lordships to acquit me of all responsibility with regard to figures officially supplied from India." By and bye we shall have what are called the "Actuals." Unless they are accompanied with an explanatory commentary, how shall we be able to believe that the word correctly expresses the thing? Moreover, if the Government are in possession of nearly three-quarters of a million more than they look for, is not that a solid reason why there should be a new budget? There were two last year, why not three this? When blunders are made on the heroic scale, Government cannot plead their pride and dignity as ground for refusing our modest request. Why not regard the tragi-comedy of April as a sort of night-mare; why not begin the real wide-awake work now? Where can the deities legislate so appropriately as on their Olympus of the North-West? It must be the air of Lower Bengal that causes all the blunders; since it is in the bracing atmosphere of Simla that their unpleasant presence is usually discerned. With the greatest respect, not to say awe, we counsel the august entities now abiding in their lofty seats, not to lose heart, but to pluck up their courage, and try once more to solve a problem which the "balance of the world" is beginning to think is insoluble for them. We humbly beseech them to give us at least *one* correct and business-like Memorandum on the state of Finances of India.

Lieut. J. A. Grattan, R. A., has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Major A. Loch, 108th Foot, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, is appointed to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hewett, whose tenure of office expired on the 7th July.

Major T. S. Warden, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, during such time as Lieut.-Col. Cahusac may be otherwise employed.

Captain W. Madan, 49th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major Warden.

The "Lahore University College" is in future to be called the "Punjab University College."

We print elsewhere a second essay on the condition of Hindoo widow-girls, written by a Hindoo who does not permit us to use his name.

Sir Henry Durand will make a short trip to Kashmir (by dâk), starting from Murree about the 8th current. The reason of this sudden journey has not transpired, but, according to the "Pioneer," may possibly be somewhat emergent, "as the Lieutenant-Governor will be accompanied only by Pundit Moti Lall, we are told."

A Bengali native paper tells a capital story of Calcutta Red Tapeism. An indent was sent to the Stamps and Stationery Office for two pencils. The pencils were carefully rolled up in wax-cloth and packed in tin cases at a cost of four annas. They were then posted to their destination at a cost of twelve annas. The original price of the pencils was four pice! That's the cause of deficits. It is not the pencils themselves, but the wax cloth, the tin cases and the postage.

The Maharajah of Rewah is, says the "Pioneer," on his way back to his own territory. It appears that he had gone as far as Agra, *en route* to Simla, when Major-General Daly, and afterwards the Viceroy, suggested to him that he should postpone his visit to another year, as (then) the station was suffering greatly from want of water. Our contemporary hints that His Highness's retinue is not one that would be likely to materially affect the supply.

Asked by "Reform" how it is that canteen sergeants on Rs. 50 per mensem can save thousands of rupees during their short term of office, the "Pioneer" in reply makes these just comments:—

> "We believe the canteen sergeant to be as much sinned against as sinning, for he can neither expose the system by which he makes his money, nor decline to carry it on. In either case the good-will of the ranks would be estranged, and the canteen sergeant would suffer. The evil exists, and must exist, so long as canteens remain on their present footing."

To this it may be added that the military authorities will support any officer who attempts to secure the profits for the common benefit. Indeed, they must share with "the system" responsibility for dishonesty in the canteen, since, by an unwise and timid policy they protect the prevailing practices.

Major-General Colin Troup, C. B., left Meerut for Mussoorie on Friday morning, the 1st instant. The "Pioneer" mentions with regret that the gallant old soldier, now half a century in India without leaving it, has not lately been quite so robust as his friends would like to see him. The health of the troops in Meerut is excellent, notwithstanding the sudden change from intense heat and shrivelling dryness to exceptionally wet weather and a greatly reduced temperature. An inhabitant, who has been over five-and-twenty years in the station, affirms that such rain as fell in Meerut between Saturday night and Wednesday morning (last week) has never been seen there before. Major-General Troup's term of service in command of the Meerut Division expires in a few weeks.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent at Murree (the present seat of the Punjab Government) writes as follows:—

> "I can tell you nothing more just now about Bunnoo affairs—either the intentions of the authorities are being kept remarkably quiet, or they are doing nothing. I rather think the latter; but if so, it is not for want of inclination, but rather that they have no official information to go upon. For the last ten years the province seems to have been governed under a system of demi-official reports, in both civil and military departments, and then, when affairs have culminated, official despatches appear. In this way, of course, these latter, being *ex post facto*, can lead up nicely to the main event, and things go on swimmingly as far as paper is concerned; but it is probable you will see a change ere long, so that whenever anything occurs on the frontier, an official report will be expected *immediately*, on which the Government can act. Serious notice must of course be taken of the late outrage, and in many instances it is the best way to act promptly. In the present case the offenders being so close to one of our own military stations, it would have been well had the local authorities the power to have punished them at once. As that could not be done, I don't think there will be any harm in delaying the retribution until it quite suits our own convenience, provided that, when the time does come, effectual measures are taken, and we have no more 'Hazara farces.'"

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

At the quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room, the Town Hall—Mr. Scoble in the chair—the proposed scheme for an independent supply of water from Toolsee Valley came on for consideration, and after some discussion, the following resolution was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, and carried unanimously:—"That the Toolsee scheme, described in the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum be referred to a select committee, composed of Major-General Tremenhere, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. LeMesurier, and Dr. Lyon, who should be asked to report on its feasibility and probable cost, and that the Bench adjourn until the 3rd August to receive the report of this committee." We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

BERLIN, 6th July.

The Prince of Hohenzollern has accepted the candidature of the Spanish Crown.

LONDON, 6th July.

Earl Granville, in reply to Earl Cowley last night, stated in the House of Lords that Government was now in communication with the French Government relative to the rectification of the Map of the Red Sea.

LONDON, 5th July, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Dhollera 8¼d.

The Manchester market is flat and prices are drooping. Business limited.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 7½d.

8¼ „ 10s. 4½d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 2¼d.

The sum of £165,000 was this day withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The ships Victoria and Alonzo have arrived from Bombay.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 6th July.

The statement made in the *Englishman* regarding the deficit was caused by a hoax. The Editor obtained his information in a letter purporting to come from the Secretariat Office bearing the initials of the Under-Secretary. It was afterwards discovered that the whole matter was a forgery. Every effort to trace the hoax has failed.

THE CONDITION OF HINDOO WIDOW GIRLS.

SECOND ESSAY.

Now that questionable tactics have given victory to orthodoxy and thrown temporary difficulties in the way of Widow Marriage, a short account of the truly pitiable condition of widowed girls belonging to classes of the Hindoo community which discountenance re-marriage will not be out of place. Such an account at this juncture will serve a two-fold object. It will convey to Europeans and other friends of native reform, unacquainted with the internal economy of the Hindoo society, some idea of the amount of human misery which a portion of Young India are trying to remove, and which conservative Brahminism has endeavoured with such unprecedented vigour and unanimity to perpetuate. The account will also tend to inspire the friends of re-marriage with renewed ardour by reminding them of the urgency of the case and of the claims that their poor widowed daughters and sisters have on unremitted, unanimous and self-sacrificing efforts on their part to go on with the good work which they have so nobly begun.

In undertaking to write this proposed account, the difficulty that one meets with at the threshhold is not the usual one of want of matter. The case here is rather the reverse. The subject is so vast and possesses so many important aspects, that it becomes a difficult task so to condense the matter as to bring it within the compass of a newspaper article, and at the same time not to omit any of the salient points of the theme. It seems impracticable to frame one general account that will be applicable to most cases. The treatment of young widows, though agreeing, in all cases, in some particulars, differs so materially in important points in different sects and even families, that to give anything like a correct and complete notion of widow life, we shall have to take up and describe a number of typical cases calculated to place the subject before our readers in all its important bearings. Various and curious, if not ludicrous, are the ordinances laid down by Hindoo moralists on the subject of the mode of life to be led by widows. They are to have one meal a day, but it is better for them to make long fasts. They are to discard their bedstead, and sleep on the ground on coarse bedding. They are to shave off their hair and avoid all ornaments or rich clothes. They are not to ride bullocks (the only mode of luxurious conveyance probably known at the time of these law-givers). They ought to live on fruits, and the roots of trees or on milk. They ought to avoid all anointments and perfumery. They ought to make holy pilgrimages and undertake similar religious observances with the object of weakening the animal impulses of their nature. All kinds of luxuries conducing to the gratification of the senses should be discarded. The widow ought not to use flowers or betel-leaves, &c. Such are some of the rules laid down, the object of all being, clearly to repress the genial vigour of physical nature and to draw away the mind of the bereaved widow from the pleasures of this world to those of the next. This double object is also arrived at, as far as practicable, by all who have the care of young widows; though it must be here freely admitted that the promptings of parental affection generally rise superior to the hard ordinances of the law, and lead to many mitigations of its rigour, in favour of the poor widows.

The first and most unpleasant duty that devolves on the girl and her elders, the moment her husband dies, is the question of shaving off her hair. It is not too much to say that should the husband be laid up for some time and be gradually sinking, the prospect of having to perform this most odious office hovers like an evil-spirit about the mind of the sick man's relatives, and lacerates, if possible, still more cruelly these feelings which are being already strained to their uttermost by the sight of the sinking form of their beloved and by the consciousness that in a short time that amiable form is to disappear from their view, never to return.

The variety of treatment above alluded to is most conspicuous in the matter of this shaving of the head. As a general rule, all widows are allowed to keep their hair until the age of puberty. As soon as that period arrives, the most orthodox and bigoted, the well meaning elders, especially among the Konknust Bramins, insist on the performance of this loathsome office. Persons not so bigoted or rather who in this particular matter have managed to inaugurate a more natural usage—we mean the Deshust and some other sects of Brahmins—postpone the painful duty till the widows arrive to a more advanced age, the limit of which is not laid down, *old* widows being frequently met with among these classes, with hair untouched by the cruel hand of the detested barber. The practice of the Deshusts, the more consonant to the dictates of human nature, is looked upon with disfavour and disapprobation by the orthodox men and women, who would much prefer every widow to subject herself to the disgrace of shaving the moment she attains to womanhood—a period of life to which women, or rather girls, in this country arrive at generally between the age of 12 and 14. The task of first shaving the young widow's head, an ever painful duty, is rendered most horrid, terrible and cruel, when it has to be performed immediately on the husband's death—as is the case when the widow is present at the time of death and has attained puberty. It would be difficult to find language sufficiently strong to convey anything like an adequate idea of the cruel and painful scene that occurs on an occasion like this. To realize the scene and all its horrors one must have had the misfortune to see it. A foreigner's imagination, however lively, would not, in our opinion, enable him to conjure up a picture with anything like the horrors which the stern truth invariably unfolds. Heartrending cries from the sick chamber announce that, in spite of all that money, medical skill, and long and affectionate watchings could do, the beloved life has departed and death and mourning have entered the household. The mother is disconsolate at the death of her only son, the object of her pride, the pillar of her greatness, the stay and state of her grey hairs. There is she lying now on the ground, now on the lifeless form of her beloved offspring, striking her breast and forehead, her hair dishevelled, uttering the most heartrending cries and lamentations, and lavishing the most bitter reproaches on the Great Disposer of Life and Death for his cruel injustice in cutting off the child before its mother. She recalls and recites the virtues and good deeds of the departed, she affectionately blames him for having, by his untimely death, left unfulfilled many promised happinesses, and blames and curses herself for having forgotten that death was so near at hand, and thereby allowed herself to cross the wishes of the now irrevocably departed object of her parental love. Overcome by these efforts, exhausted nature at last yields, and the disconsolate mother lies senseless near the corpse. The father, with anguish equally great, though more subdued, is besides himself and hardly knows what to do. The other members of the family are also crying audibly. The parents of the wife of the deceased are equally disconsolate. They look at their daughter in her afflicted condition and—strange influence of custom over the dictates of humanity—openly regret that the cruel hand of death had not overtaken their own child, instead of her husband. Turn we now to the central figure of this melancholy group, the wife of the deceased; and what language can pourtray the mass of misery and despair that meets the eye! There is a girl in the prime of her youth and beauty with the vast field of the hopeful world yet untrodden before her. All her hopes and aspirations, all her plans and projects, all the lovely dreams of her married life and of its manifold and pleasing rights and responsibilities; in a word, everything that makes life worth desiring, has vanished away, vanished beyond hope and redemption. As a wild-fire sweeps in its fell fury over a beautiful plantation or natural avenue of trees, and leaves nothing but coals and ashes, where vegetable wealth a moment before was flourishing in all its pride and majesty, so the indiscriminating scythe of the cruel tyrant, Death, has in a moment made of this poor creature's hopefule life a dreary hopeless blank. Existence has to her become a scourge. There is nothing left worth living for. Death at this critical moment would be a relief which she would willingly seek. As if the cup of the wretched creature's misery was not sufficiently full and bitter, cruel, unnatural custom adds to the bitterness of the draught by preventing the disconsolate widow from approaching and bestowing a last glance or embrace on the lifeless form of her beloved lover and husband. What more natural on an occasion like this for the wife than to gaze once more upon features which an hour hence will be irrevocably destroyed by the flames of the funeral pile! What more natural than that she should wish to clasp in her arms for the last time the beloved though even lifeless body of her lover! But cruel custom deprives her of even this melancholy consolation. Brahmin etiquette requires that the wife should not appear near her husband, living or dead, in the presence of the elders. In some room adjacent to the sick chamber we find the widow giving way to her ineffable grief. The paroxysm of sorrow being over, half an hour or so after the death, the more distant relatives and friends begin to think of the funeral, and in the beginning, of the first requisite ceremonial, the shaving the hair of the head of the deceased's wife. The family priest, that curious mixture of orthodoxy, piety and stupidity, takes the initiative by calling aside some of the elderly women present, and telling them to begin the painful though unavoidable task, remembering that no amount of lamentation was now of any avail. Thus moved, some of these women, whom custom has given an amount of unfeminine courage and boldness carry the nearly motionless form of the young widow into some secluded dark room, where a barber has been already in waiting. In many cases the wretched girl is actually held down by physical force, as a timid lamb is held by the shepherd during the operation of shearing the wool. This disgraceful performance over, the girl is deprived of all her ornaments; she is made to bathe and put on widow's apparel, and is to betake herself to a dark secluded room in the house. There is she visited during the days of the mourning by her female relatives and friends, and by her parents, whose condolence often consists in reminding her of the grievous sins committed by her in some previous state of existence. The mourning being over, the funeral obsequies performed, and the melancholy excitement gone, things begin to resume their usual aspect, and it is now that the real misery, the slow torture of the widow's life, begins in greater or less proportion according to the views, temper, and position of the people among whom her lot may happen to be cast.

The first question is that of the widow's future domicile; and this is decided by the circumstances of each case. If the widow has no children, if the husband has not left much behind, and if the widow's parents are rich, she generally comes and lives with her parents. If the parents are poor and the husband's relatives rich, she generally has to live there; and then her position is pitiable indeed, especially if the father-in-law and mother-in-law are people of a very religious turn of mind. While yet a child there seems no difference sufficiently marked to be noticed in her treatment. But when she attains puberty every effort is made to scourge her physical nature and to remind her that she is a wretched sinner, who should take delight in nothing worldly, and who should set her hopes on the consolations awaiting a virtuous life in the world to come. She is generally allowed one meal. Some people even forbid her the use of salt. Hard work of the family falls to her share. Long fasts and other religious observances, calculated to eradicate the desires of the flesh, are presented and often enforced. Gay clothing and ornaments are interdicted. She is not allowed to mix in female society on festive occasions, such as marriages. Luxuries of all kind are withheld from her and a close watch is kept over movements, if she is allowed any at all outside the house.

If the elders are querulous, low-natured creatures, they still further lacerate the feelings of the poor victim by telling her now and then that it was by getting a sinner like her into the family that they were deprived of their son and heir and would have their grey hairs brought in sorrow to the grave, without a son to tend them here and to provide for their salvation hereafter.

In fact, something or other arises daily to lead the widow to remember with poignant grief that her's is a miserable lot. If a person happens to see her immediately on his rising from his bed in the morning, he would consider it a bad sign, and assume that the day would bring him something unpleasant. A man setting out from his house on some business and meeting her on the way would look upon it as a bad omen, certain to deprive him of success in his mission. Marriages, births, and numberless similar festive occurrences, which make up so much of the amount of happiness in this chequered life of ours here below, have a directly contrary effect on the poor widow. Instead of augmenting, they tend very materially to deprive her of the little happiness left to her. As the sight of water, that most pleasant of all beverages and so welcome to the thirsty passenger, only adds to the acute sufferings of the wretched victim of Hydrophobia, so these merry occasions on the periodical occurrences of which so much of domestic felicity depend, tend only to embitter the blank existence of the widow by reminding her that it is not her lot to share any time in any such festivities and honours. A marriage or other grand ceremony takes place. The poor widowed girl's sisters and friends assemble in all the happiness and gaiety of innocent girlhood. They have put on their best clothing and richest ornaments. Then they meet in the marriage hall, enjoying merry chat, often enlivened by roguish jokes, and pleasantries. They exchange the usual festive gifts. They move out in procession in their fine apparel and finer skirts, pleased with themselves and adored and admired by all. They sit in numbers to the sumptuous marriage feasts and there enjoy a latitude of speeches and repartees, not allowed on ordinary days. In fact, they are in a whirlpool of pleasure, so acceptable to female nature. Mirth is the goddess of the house. Pleasure is the order of the day. Wherever you move, the pleasant sound of gay music, and the pleasanter chatter of fine tongues meets your delighted ear. Amidst all this universal happiness, this unbroken harmony, there is heard one murmur, one discordant note, one anguish of despair. Whence does it come? Gentle reader, need we answer the query and say that it emanates from the dark solitary death-like room of the wretched widow who surveys this universal merriment and curses her lot which precludes her from partaking of it, and yet crushes not in her the power of enjoying it. We have all read of Tantalus and sympathised with his hard lot. Is the case of our widowed sisters and daughters less cruel than that of the Grecian Phantom? How is it that we feel for the imaginary Tantalus, and yet are not moved by the living and daily tortures undergone before our very eyes by the weakest and meekest girls. Custom is a fell tyrant. His power sears up the best natures, dries the fountains of humanity, and makes us callous to an amount of misery in others, the least particle of which if required to be endured by us would make us consider ourselves the most unlucky of humankind. And yet this is an actual condition. We take no account of the amount of mental agony and tortures hourly experienced by our widowed girls.

In a word, great as are the physical sufferings imposed by the bigoted elders, ineffably greater are the sufferings to which widowed girls are subjected by their own thoughts and broodings over their desperate lot. Fertile imagination leads them to draw comparisons to their invariable disadvantage. One sister has to-day attained puberty, one has given birth to a son, a third is going to perform the thread ceremony of her first-born cherub-like boy. All the sisters are supremely happy, they are fêted and complimented on their happy lot. The parents, the brothers and sisters, the husband and his relatives, all are happy and pleased. Will any such happiness ever be mine, is the query that involuntarily rises up in the widow's mind to be answered peremptorily in the negative the very next moment by the evil voice of Custom—You shall have no children to present to congratulatory relations. You shall preside at no marriage or marriage ceremony. Your attaining puberty will not be an occasion of joy and festivities, but of mourning, an occasion to which your very fond parents would prefer your death—aye even the death of their own offspring. These hard words are whispered in the poor widow's ears by her faculties, and is it wonderful that the vast expanse of existence before her appears to her like an unending, dreary, desolate, desert, with not a green leaf to relieve the painful monotony. We appreciate the sentiment that it is better to be the first man in a village than the second in a kingdom. Human nature is essentially selfish. The all-engrossing thought in the mind of man is to exercise power, to predominate, to have his existence felt by others. Nothing is more humiliating, painful and desperate than the thought that we are nobodies, that we are wanted nowhere, that we can be spared by all; that in fact our presence is everywhere superfluous. The consciousness of our life being thus a blank, a void, a mere nothing, is the most painful to be endured, and we have no doubt that when the cruel institution of suttee was in vogue, it must have been in very many cases most cheerfully and willingly preferred to the state of widowhood, which is nothing more nor less than a long process of slow but excruciating torture.

We have thus described the main features of real widow life, or at least of the widow-life as it would be, if the behests of our ancient law-givers were literally followed. As we said above, there are some mitigations allowed by some classes, such as the Deshusts, among whom widows are allowed to remain unshaved till a late date, and to mix in female assemblages on festive occasions in their own houses. For example, some widows join the processions on occasions of their own children's marriages, &c. Some parents, more regardful of their feelings than the voice of Custom, perform some of the usual festivities on the occasion of their widowed daughter's attaining puberty, but these are vain futile devices, they are like the body without the soul. Possibly they might tend to defeat their own object by impressing on the mind of the widow still more forcibly the value of the loss she has actually suffered.

Widows in higher circles in society are in a peculiarly critical position. They are not by their circumstances obliged to work—their time is thus wholly unemployed, Being devoid of education of any kind, they have no rational means of amusement. Their time is spent in frivolties amidst a knot of servile dependants and attendants, among whom the Pooranik or Scripture reader is often more important than the rest in more respects than one. Plainer language is not required to describe the results of a life thus conducted, that which the voice of the law-givers has prevented these widows from enjoying openly, the more powerful voice of nature prompts them to indulge in in secret to a more than usual extent. These wise law-givers in their anxiety to presume the purity of Hindu religion and races have overshot the mark. By preventing widows from remarrying, they have led them to become more vicious and under the impulse of blind passion which they have no legitimate means of gratifying to seek connection with any one, be his caste what it may, who happens to meet their wishes.

This is the case of a woman in high life, but under control of some elders. Where a young lady of independent means is mistress of her household, she has generally in the establishment a favourite karkoon or priest, whose real functions in the household are generally very correctly understood in the neighbourhood. The usual consequences follow but are concealed with more or less success. Nothing would be wider from the truth than the supposition that these vices, cruelties and murders are known only to the guilty participators in the acts. They are known to the elders in the family and to other relatives by whom they are sincerely regretted; but so domineering is the force of public opinion that with these personages the real object of anxiety is not so much that such deeds are perpetrated, as that no public scandal should take place. Religion is a very inexplicable theory, and the conduct of men in matters religious is, if possible, still more inexplicable. Persons who would not break a fast or partake of food of a forbidden kind, even when suffering from a lingering disease—persons who would not if touched by Shoodra drink water without first washing themselves—these very persons are oftentimes seen quietly putting up with acts of abortion and similar wickedness when perpetrated by parties whom they cannot expose—so great is the regard paid to public scandal and so little to real religion.

Girl widows in poorer walks of life are somewhat differently situated. They are frequently more sinned against than sinning. Brought by their position in contact with richer families, they meet the eye of the opulent rake. The subsequent stages to their ultimate fall are too well known to require description.

Others fall victims to the active machinations and devices of wicked neighbours and friends. Nor must we omit to mention the race of infamous priests and Pooranaiks, who, like false friends, do more mischief than open foes. Under the unsuspected garb of their sacred office, they obtain access denied to others, and with a treachery more wicked than the vicious blandishments of the known unprincipled rake, they frequently succeed in depriving innocent girls of the best of their treasures.

It is as disgusting as it is unnecessary to traverse further this loathesome ground. Human nature is everywhere the same, and all our readers, whether natives or Europeans, will be able to realize the scenes of temptation and subsequent fall that must take place in any ordinary society similarly circumstanced.

In some cases virtuous parents, more anxious for their spiritual welfare than the public decency of their offending daughter, courageously suppress the promptings of parental hearts and drive away from their hearth and home her who has brought disgrace on a race of virtuous ancestors: others, of somewhat less rigid morals, send away the girl from under their roof with sufficient means to get over the difficulty in some unknown part of the country.

It must be noticed that what has been hitherto written applies principally to the cases of what may be called, by way of distinction, child or infant widows. The cases of women who have become widows at a somewhat advanced age, and those who have children living, is very different. Black sheep may here, as well as any where else, be found; but when we talk of the misery of widowhood and of the vices engendered by the want of the institution of remarriages, we must be understood as speaking with emphatic reference to the cases of infant widows only.

Before concluding this paper, it is necessary prominently to add that in dwelling on the dark side of this picture, nothing has been further from our intention than to imply that there is not also a white side. After dragging through so much filth, it is refreshing to find one's self on a luxuriant and pleasant spot. Let us record with pride and pleasure that numbers of even infant widows are to be found, whose life is a perpetual lesson of virtue and piety chastened by resignation to the will of the most High. Human nature is susceptible of any improvement. By precept and example, joined to careful culture, you can develope the noblest characters. A Hindoo holds up his arm till it dries up; another stands up till the feet lose the power of bending. By means of faith and devotion equally strong and genuine many a widowed girl leads a life of virtue as great as it is lasting and admirable.

To resume in conclusion. There is a marked difference between the condition of those who become widows after having become mothers and those whom the curse of widowhood overtakes while they are as yet infants. As far as the bare wants of the body are concerned, these widow girls are generally above complaint, except when they happen to be under the care of persons of peculiarly rigid principles. Luxuries even they are allowed to some extent, but under conditions intended to remind them that they are not, strictly speaking, entitled to them. Pleasures arising from public festivities are generally withheld. Less consideration is shown to them than to their wedded sisters. Hard and unpleasant work falls to their share. If any one's convenience or wishes is to be sacrificed the widow will be the first victim. Everything tends to make the widow feel that her existence is objectless, and it is this latter feeling that is the most unbearable part of her misfortune and misery. Made the same flesh, blood and bones as others, and actuated by the same motives and impulses, she is expected to rise superior to nature. If she does so, she gets little or no praise. If she fails as a human being she will in many cases be pointed at with the finger of scorn by persons whose conduct under more favourable circumstances is equally bad if not actually much worse. But the real and more corroding misery of the widow girl, consists in her having to eke out a long painful existence, without object and without hope, uninfluenced by the thousand and one occurrences that make up so much of our social happiness. The chart of life so interesting and engrossing by its anxious responsibilities and enlivening privileges is to the poor widow a dreary blank—with nothing to retrieve its painful monotony. And we may say to our opponents, what is it that has evoked on the devoted head of these fair creatures whom with cruel irony we call weak, these inhuman, unbearable tortures—what sins have they committed what crimes, are they expatiating at such cost? Can you lay your hand on your hearts and say wherein consists your superiority and their degradation? Seek not to escape by laying the blame at the door of the ancient lawgivers. They lived ages ago. Times have changed, new lights have been vouchsafed to you, and corresponding responsibility will be exacted by retributive Justice.

BOMBAY.

The s.s. Apis, 783 tons, Captain M. Voidich, arrived yesterday from Alexandria with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Phillips, and forty-nine deck passengers.

Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the undermentioned donations to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court:—Rs. 5 from B. M. K.; Rs. 20 from a "Benevolent Memon"; and Rs. 5 from Dr. I. B. Lyon.

Nassick Collectorate.—We learn from the weather report of the Nassick Collectorate for the fortnight end-15th June, that the fall of rain during the fortnight under report was good, and the sowing operations were pretty generally commenced. The state of public health was reported to be good. There was no disease among cattle.

The Boiler Explosion at Duncan Road.—Of the nine men who received injuries in consequence of the bursting of a boiler in Duncan Road, one of them, by name Lall Mahomed Baboolla, a weaver, died on Tuesday afternoon in the Jamsetjee Hospital. An inquest was held on the body on the same day, and the Coroner adjourned the case for further inquiry till Tuesday the 12th inst.

Examination of Officers.—Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the undermentioned officers will appear before the General Examination Committee (to assemble at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 11th inst.) for examination in the native languages as follows:—Persian.—Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, 2-10th Foot, officiating Adjutant 5th Infantry Hydrabad Contingent. Hindoostanee, higher standard.—Lieutenant G. B. N. Martin, 18th brigade R. A.; Lieutenant D. F. B. Webster, 1-2nd Foot; Ensign C. J. Dickson, 1-2nd Foot; Lieutenant L. F. Heath, 83rd Foot; Captain F. Scrivener, 95th Regiment; Ensign A. G. S. De Salis, 95th Foot; Lieutenant W. Laing, General List, (Quarter Master 13th N.I.); Assistant Surgeon H. F. McGrath, Indian Medical Department; Lieutenant C. M. A. Morant, General List (attached to 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry); Ensign W. A. Wetherall, 49th Foot (attached to 22nd N. I.); and Ensign F. Martyn, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. Guzerati, high proficiency.—Assistant Surgeon A. E. Jayaker, Indian Medical Department.

The first assembly of this season will be held at Colonel Lucas' bungalow, No. 5, New Neutral Lines, on Friday evening next.—*Deccan Herald.*

The bill brokers have triumphed. A meeting of the London bankers having branches in Calcutta, has been held to take into consideration the complaint of the brokers regarding the proposed reduction of their rates, and yesterday the Calcutta managers received a telegram to the effect that the rate of ½ per cent. was to be maintained.—*Calcutta Examiner*, July 2.

With reference to Reuter's telegram published in yesterday's papers stating that the Vice-Chancellor had dismissed the petition to wind up the European Assurance Society, upon the ground that the petitioners had not paid up their calls, we are further informed that the petition was dismissed with costs, and the society was not even called on to reply.—*Ibid.*

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

The case against George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and William Marks, will be tried this morning before a special jury. The first three are charged with committing mischief to a vessel by fire, cheating, conspiring to cheat, and attempting to cheat, and the fourth with setting fire to the British ship Aurora.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

DOWN TO 4TH JULY 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 27th June, to 9 A.M. Monday, 4th July 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. June and July 1870. Mon. 27.	Tues. 28.	Wed. 29.	Thurs. 30.	Fri. 1.	Sat. 2.	Sun. 3.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.			●						
Observatory Colaba Fort.	·02	·04	·01	·08	·28	·09	·34	·86	22·49
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	...	·01	·26	·12	·24	·05	·12	·80	26·49
Elphinstone Circle Garden. „ No. II	...	0.1	·29	·12	·23	·05	·12	·82	26·34
Elphinstone Circle Garden. „ No. III	...	·01½	·26	·11	·23	·05	·11	·77½	26·31
Fort George, E. G. H.	...	·04	·33	·12	·10	·13	·20	·92	26·19
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	...	·07	·42	·13	·09	·14	·22	1·07	26·69
Byculla, J. J. H.	·22	...	·19	·14	·06	·10	·92	1·63	25·55

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

ADDIS' SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY.

We are sorry to hear that the Callian and Myjee Single Rail Tramway Company has stopped operations and is about to be wound up. Mr. W. H. Hamilton, the managing director of that company, in some remarks he has made relative to the capabilities of Mr. Addis' system of tramway, says—

"The system, if worked by bullocks, as has been the case here, does not appear to offer any advantages in the way of increased speed. There was no appreciable difference between the speed with which loaded carts belonging to the company could be drawn along the tramway and that with which ordinary country carts, also loaded, could be drawn along the ordinary road—the bullocks in each case being of about equa strength. But the load in one of the company's carts was equal to more than three, more nearly equal to four, loads in other carts. To be more precise the loads were almost always bags of salt, each weighing on an average above two and a half máns. Now a full load for a single pair of bullocks n a company's cart was 30 of these bags, and this was drawn with ease, whereas a full load for a country cart was 8 bags, and in rare cases 10. Indeed some carts had never more than 6 bags put into them. It would appear therefore that a single pair of bullocks, using Addis' carts on a single rail tramway, is able to draw along a level a load of about 80 máns, or about 3 tons; the quantity which a pair could draw in an ordinary cart along an ordinary level road hardly ever reaching one ton, and being generally about three-quarters of a ton. *One* pair of bullocks therefore is by this system enabled to do the work of *three* at least, though I believe it would be nearer the truth to say *four* pair.

"Financially the Callian company has not been as yet a success; but this I think will excite small wonder. Its operations came to an abrupt termination after going on less than five months, through circumstances quite beyond the control of the company on the system upon which it worked. On 4th June the members of the Callian Municipality, by an almost unanimous vote, resolved that the concession of the road, or rather part of the road, on which the line had been laid down, should not be renewed after 31st October next, the date up to which the company had been allowed to make use of the road. This being the case, as there is little business in the rains, the company felt compelled to suspend operations at once, so as to avoid the expense of keeping up an establishment during an unprofitable season, seeing that there would be no opportunity of doing anything next busy season. Whatever were the reasons which induced the Municipality to give such a vote, they gave it in the exercise of their undoubted right, and I do not see that there is any appeal. I may mention however that the company's tramway was getting rapidly into favour with the salt merchants; for our books show that the quantities of salt carried were these:—February 1,550 bags, March 2,900 bags, April 3,100 bags, May 6,000 bags. At the rates charged by the company it was calculated that if 9,600 bags were carried monthly, all expenses would just be paid; and every bag beyond that number would give a certain profit. The amount of traffic at Callian averages about 30,000 bags per month.

"I have thought it necessary to go into these matters, as I am bound to show, in fairness, that the failure of the undertaking at Callian is not in consequence of anything deficient in the single rail system, as worked by bullocks and Addis' carts, but from an entirely separate and independent cause.

"On account of the refusal of the Municipality to concede to the company the right to use the road after 31st October next—though the company had agreed to keep their part of the road in repair, and also at the same time to pay for each cart five times the amount of toll paid for an ordinary cart—the present Callian Single Rail Tramway Company, limited, must be wound up; but the working of the tramway system itself has been so satisfactory that some of the shareholders contemplate forming a road of their own, somewhat shorter than the present Municipal one, and working it either by bullocks or by a small engine.

"On the whole, the working of the single rail tramway system at Callian has demonstrated that this system can be introduced almost anywhere at a cost much less than that of making an ordinary road, and placing the necessary number of vehicles upon it; and also that by means of this system a single pair of bullocks can do the work of four, thus setting free three pair for agricultural or other purposes."

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CHARGE OF CHEATING A SILK MERCHANT.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, Kevul Heerachund, a silk merchant, appeared before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, and laid the following information :—"I deal in silk and reside in Goolalwady, where I have a workshop. I have known one Abdool Kadur, a weaver, for about three months. He used to work for me. I gave him a quantity of silk, of the value of about one hundred rupees, to work up. He took the silk to his house at the Two Tanks for this purpose. On Saturday last the 2nd inst., in consequence of information I received, I went to the house of Abdool Kadur and learnt that he had left Bombay for Chaud Bebee's nuggur near Poona. On the 3rd inst., I happened to go to Dongree on business, and I there saw Ellayeebux Abdool Currim offering silk for sale, which I identified as the same I had entrusted to Abdool Kadur. I asked Ellayeebux Abdool Currim from whom he got the silk, and he admitted that it had been given to him for sale by Abdool Kadur. On this I gave Ellayeebux into custody. Mr L[illegible]inton, the Deputy Commissioner, after enquiring into the matter, ordered Ellayeebux to be kept in custody and told me to apply for warrants against Abdool Kadur and his companion Fazul Mahomed, the latter having taken part of my silk. I charge Abdool Kadur with criminal breach of trust, and Ellayeebux and Fazul Mahomed with abetment of that offence; and pray that a warrant may issue for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law." The application was granted.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—Alfred Fitzherbert was charged with having on 7th April 1869, then being a public servant, telegraph inspector between Guadur and Guznee, dishonestly misappropriated Rs. 289, amount of conservancy bill for the month of March 1869, thereby committing criminal breach of trust; he was also charged with having committed simple breach of trust, not as a public servant, of the same sum, and with having on 1st May 1869, at Kurrachee, by dishonestly concealing the fact of his having received said sum from Government induced Mr. Phillips to pay him the sum of Rs. 289, the property of Government, thereby cheating Mr. Phillips.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Farran prosecuted, and Fitzherbert was defended by Mr. Ferguson.

The trial lasted five hours and the prisoner was acquitted.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—Abdoola Boodoo, a weaver, was charged with having, on or about 6th June last, kidnapped a girl, aged about sixteen, named Emambaee, without the consent of her guardian. It seemed that the girl was married to one Shaik Jaffer, a fireman, about seven years ago. About two months ago Shaik left Bombay on a voyage to China, leaving his wife in charge of his brother Shaik Hoossein. On the 6th June last when Shaik returned home in the evening he did not find his wife in the house. He became anxious about her, and made enquiries everywhere, but could find no trace of her. A few days afterwards he got some information, and in consequence of that he went to Wassind, where he found the prisoner and the girl. He asked them to come with him to Bombay, but they both refused to do so, stating as their reason that they were afraid of their lives. Thereupon Shaik Hoossein reported the matter to the Tanna Police, and both the prisoner and the girl were arrested and brought back to Bombay.

The girl stated that she was not persuaded by the accused to leave Bombay, but she left the place of her own accord on account of ill-treatment that she received from her relatives.

His Lordship told the gentlemen of the jury that there was no evidence to bring home the charge against the prisoner. The prosecutor himself knew nothing about the case. The girl stated that she went voluntarily.

The jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was acquitted.

ANOTHER COTTON CHEATING CASE.

A JOINT information by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla, broker to Messrs Volkart Brothers, and one Dyal Liladhur, laid before the Senior Magistrate, reveals another little plot to cheat a European firm in Bombay. It is as follows :—

I, Dyal Liladhur, for myself say, that I am a poor man and gain a livelihood by hiring *padows* and letting them at increased rates. About the 12th April last, Ramdass Damjee came and asked me to accompany him to the house of Bhimsey Manock at Chinch Bunder, where, he said, I should see some persons who would show me how to make money. I at once accompanied Ramdass Damjee to the house of Bhimsey Manock, where I found Bhimsey Manock, Visram Doongersey, Trecumjee Velljee, and Dewjee Bhimsey sitting. Bhimsey Manock said to me, in the presence and hearing of Ramdass Damjee, Visram Doongersey, Trecumjee Velljee, and Dewjee Bhimsey, "If you will follow our instructions, we will make consignments of cotton through European firms and make plenty of money. We have now fifty bales of cotton to ship, and if you will go with the brokers to the office of the European firm and sign the documents, we will give you Rs. 1,000 for your trouble." I agreed to do this. Ramdass Dewjee told me to call at his house on the 23rd April last, and that we should then commence this business. I accordingly went to the house of Ramdass Damjee. Bhimsey Manock came there. Ramdass Damjee and Bhimsey Manock went with me to the Fort. In the Fort they introduced me to two brokers whom I did not then know, but whom I have since ascertained to be Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Hurridass, and told me to go with them to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers, sign the necessary documents, and take money, and they said they would remain below the office. I then went with Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Hurridass to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers; and they spoke to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla about the matter, and they asked me to sign documents which were then produced to me. I signed them and received a cheque for Rs. 5,000 drawn by Messrs Volkart Brothers on the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. I then came down and found Ramdass Damjee, Bhimsey Manock, and Trecumjee Velljee waiting, and went with them to the bank, where I got the cheque cashed and handed the amount of the cheque to Trecumjee Velljee. Bhimsey Manock then told me that I should be paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 when the balance of the advance Messrs. Volkart Brothers had agreed to make was paid. On the 25th April last, Ramdass Damjee, Bhimsey Manock, and Dewjee Bhimsey came with me to the Fort, and we met Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Hurridass. I was told to accompany Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Hurridass to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers. I did so. Soonderdas and Liladhur, after speaking to Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla, asked me to sign a receipt, which I did, and Mr. Cowasjee then paid me Rs. 1,079-8-11 in cash, which, he told me, with the Rs. 5,000 previously paid, made up the equivalent of £600, the amount agreed to be advanced on fifty bales of cotton. I came downstairs and found Ramdass Damjee and Dewjee Bhimsey waiting. They asked me to give them the amount received. I then handed it to Dewjee Bhimsey. I asked them to pay me Rs. 1,000 as promised, but they said Bhimsey Manock would pay me if I went to his house. On the night of the same day I went to the house of Bhimsey Manock. I found there Bhimsey Manock, Visram Doongursey, Trecumjee Velljee, Dewjee Bhimsey, and Ramdass Damjee, and demanded payment of the sum of Rs. 1,000, when Bhimjee Manock told me, in the presence and hearing of Visram Doongursey, Trecumjee Velljee, Dewjee Bhimsey, and Ramdass Damjee that a consignment of 71 bales of cotton was ready and that I would have to sign the documents in respect thereof, and that when I had signed them I should be paid the amount and kept pleased, meaning that a further payment would be made to me. On the 27th April last I was asked to go to the house of Ramdass Damjee, which I did, and afterwards Ramdass Damjee, Bhimsey Manock and Dewjee Bhimsey accompanied me to the Fort, where we met Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Huridass. I was told to accompany them to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers, and I did so. Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Hurridass spoke to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla, who produced to me a receipt, which I signed, and Mr. Cowasjee thereupon handed me a cheque Rs. 6,000, drawn by Messrs Volkart Brothers on the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. I came downstairs and found Dewjee Bhimsey waiting. I went with him to the bank to get the cheque cashed, but it was too late. I therefore, at the request of Dewjee Bhimsey, handed the cheque to him and he told me to call that night at the house of Bhimsey Manock, when I shall be paid for my trouble. I did so and found Bhimsey Manock, Ramdass Damjee, Visram Doongersey, Trecumjee Velljee, and Dewjee Bhimsey sitting there. I demanded payment of the sum of Rs. 1,000, but Bhimsey Manock told me, in the presence and hearing of Visram Doongursey, Trecumjee Velljee, Dewjee Bhimsey, and Ramdass Damjee, that the cheque was not cashed and therefore the amount could not be paid until the next day. On the next day, I went at night to the house of Bhimsey Manock, where I saw the last above-named persons sitting, and demanded payment of the amount due to me, when Bhimsey Manock told me, in the presence and hearing of all the persons last above-named, that the amount would be paid when the balance in respect of the second consignment was received, and asked me to call the next day to sign the documents relating to this consignment. On the 29th April last, I went to the house of Ramdass Damjee, and he and Bhimsey Manock accompanied me to the Fort, and directed me to go with Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Huridass to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers. I did so, and was asked to sign some documents which I signed and left the office. On the 2nd day of May last I went to the house of Ramdass Damjee, and he and Bhimsey Manock accompanied me to the Fort. I was then told to go with Soonderdass Dhurumsey and Liladhur Huridass to the office of Messrs Volkart Brothers. I did so, and after some conversation, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla produced to me a receipt and asked me to sign the same, which I did; and Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla handed to me a check drawn by Messrs Volkart Brothers on the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris for Rs. 1,979-4-10, the balance of advance due on the second consignment. I came downstairs and saw Ramdass Damjee and Ramdass went to the bank. I got the cheque cashed, and I handed the whole amount thereof to Ramdass Damjee. I asked Ramdass Damjee to pay me Rs. 1,000, but he said he was going to Colaba and he required the money, but if I came in the evening to Bhimsey Manock's house I should be paid. I went to Bhimsey Manock's house the same night and saw Bhimsey Manock, Visram Doongursey, Trecumjee Velljee and Dewjee Bhimsey there. I asked for the Rs. 1,000, and Bhimsey Manock said he would ask Ramdass Damjee and pay the money the next day. The money has not been paid to me."

"And I the said Cowasjee Jehanghier Jussawalla say that so much of the foregoing statement as relates to matters within my knowledge is true; and craving leave to refer to the information laid by me on the 25th June, I charge the said Ramdass Damjee, Bhimsey Manock, Visram Doongursey, Trecumjee Velljee and Dewjee Bhimsey with cheating and abetment of cheating, and I pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law."

The above information was laid on Thursday last, and since then two of the accused, Ramdass Damjee and Trecumjee Veljee, have been arrested. They were bailed in their own recognisances of Rs. 20,000 each and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each; and a deposit of Rs. 14,000 cash has been made with the magistrate.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MR. E. D. SASSOON.

YESTERDAY the charges made by Mr. E. D. Sassoon against Hurdeodass Buldeodass, merchant, and Sawutram, the moonim of Ramchunder Sawutram and Tulluckchund Ramchunder, came on for hearing before Mr. Connon, the senior magistrate. The information, it may be recollected, stated that the accused got an advance of Rs 20,000 on twenty chests of opium to be sent by the P. & O. s. s. Madras to Hongkong on the 29th ult., for Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. there; and that they then promised to bring the bills of lading, but had since refused to deliver to Mr. Sassoon either the mate's receipts or the bills of lading.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. F. S. Hore) appeared for Mr. Sassoon; Mr. Starling (instructed by Mr. Macfarlane) for Sawutram; and Dr. Dallas for Hurdeodass.

Some private conversation took place among the parties as to a settlement of the case, and latterly

Mr. McCulloch said the other side left no alternative but to go on—they did not desire anything but that they should proceed.

The Magistrate said if Mr. McCulloch was to go on, he must say plainly that, though Mr. Sassoon seemed to have parted with a considerable sum of money, but with his eyes open, and the defendants had got the money—for apparently from the information they did, and he had no doubt they did—still there was a place where Mr. Sassoon could sue for money.

Mr. McCulloch said he thought the case went much further than that. It was not like a case where there was a promise to deposit securities after a considerable lapse of time, so that it was possible that, in the interval, circumstances might have arisen that rendered the accused unable to discharge such promises; but the prosecution would prove that when the accused called on Mr. Sassoon they had the mate's receipts in their possession or else had parted with them to some one else than Mr. Sassoon.

Mr. Starling remarked that he must object to his learned friend going on with "they, they," for the accused were not partners in business nor in crime.

Mr. McCulloch—You can state that afterwards, but I say again they are partners in crime and in this criminal charge.

Mr. Starling further objecting,

Mr. McCulloch—I have deliberately to say "They." There's no use in saying what I am not to say: its what I am to prove. They came to us together and said they were to bring the receipts, and they got the money together. How they dealt with it between themselves my learned friend's clients best know, but that they came together and got the money together is our case, which we will endeavour to prove.

The Magistrate—What is the connection in this matter of somebody called Kaka, who I believe has departed this life?

Mr. McCulloch—I don't know. He seems to have been mixed up in some of these opium transactions, and probably he was to give the advance to the accused and he not doing so, they probably had to go to Mr. Sassoon.

Mr. Starling—This is a rather wide way of stating evidence. My learned friend probably has been visiting the denizens of paradise, so that the shadowy nature of their conversation has come down here. (A laugh.)

Mr. McCulloch—As to the motives of criminals, I confess that personally, and fortunately, I have no experience, and I do not know how far my learned friend's experience will help them. (A laugh.) I don't profess to say more than *probably* what may actuate a criminals' mind, but that the accused had some motive to benefit themselves I think is probable.

At this stage a long private conversation took place as to a settlement, but no agreement was come to. The case was then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE MURDER OF A MOGUL.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Tuesday morning, Abdool Hakeem Meya Mashook Saheb was charged with having on 17th April last murdered a man named Rosabin Mahomed. On being asked whether he was guilty or not, prisoner said "I killed him on account of my religion."

His Lordship thought this should be taken as a plea of not guilty, and that a matter of this kind should be investigated by a jury.

A jury was then sworn, and the case proceeded to trial.

The Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Taylor.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with the crime of murder, the charge being laid in various manners in order to meet the various definitions of that crime contained in the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case were exceedingly few and simple. It appeared that on the afternoon of Sunday, 17th April, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner was seen coming along the Jail Road, in the neighbourhood of the Mogul's mosque, as the witnesses phrase it "dancing along," with a knife in his hand. A Mogul named Rosabin Mahomed was coming along the same road in an opposite direction, and as soon as the prisoner met this person, without a word being interchanged between them or a single thing being said on either side, the witnesses would tell the jury that the prisoner struck this Mogul Rosabin Mahomed with the knife, and the medical evidence would satisfy them that he struck him more than once. From the wounds that were inflicted, Rosabin Mahomed almost immediately died. Now the prisoner, after having struck Rosabin Mahomed, went along the road striking at other persons. A crowd of course collected, and one man was struck by him and wounded in the arm; another man then struck him with a stick and brought him to the ground, and after he had thus been struck and lay upon the ground, he was seized by the police, and a sepoy took from his hand the knife, still reeking with the blood of the man who had been killed. These facts being proved, he thought the jury would have little doubt that a murder was committed, and that that murder was committed by the prisoner at the bar. Now his learned friend Mr. Anstey appeared for the prisoner, and of course it was not for him (Mr. Scoble) to say or to speculate upon the character of the defence which would be made; but the words which had been uttered by the prisoner entitled him to address a few observations to the jury upon the defence which the prisoner himself appeared to set forward. When called upon by the Clerk of the Crown to say whether or not he was guilty of the charges preferred, he said "I killed him on account of my religion," and his Lordship, thinking it more satisfactory that a matter of this kind should be investigated by a jury, directed that the plea of the prisoner should be taken as a plea of not guilty, and that he should be tried by a jury. Now, it occurred to him that that statement of the prisoner might be interpreted in at least two ways. In the first place the prisoner might be considered as not in the possession of his faculties,—as being in point of fact of unsound mind. But if the defence of insanity was raised, it would have to be proved to the jury by medical evidence, and the jury would judge whether or not the prisoner at the time he committed the act of which he was charged was in such a condition of unsound mind as to be liable to be punished for that act. If they found that at the time the prisoner struck this man with the knife he was of unsound mind, the result would be that the prisoner would not be punished for the capital offence, but kept in prison during Her Majesty's pleasure. Another point of view from which the statement of the prisoner might be regarded was this, that an altercation having occurred between him and the deceased upon a question of religion, it was under the influence of the provocation occasioned to him by the deceased that this blow was inflicted. Now, what they would have to bear in mind particularly in weighing evidence upon this point was that in order to justify the offence the provocation must have been grave and sudden. It would be no defence if after a quarrel in the morning or even an hour or two before, or even less than an hour or two before, the prisoner in consequence of the provocation so received had gone to his place of residence, armed himself with the weapon with which the blow was inflicted and come out for the purpose of meeting his provocator. That would not be so sudden provocation as the law deemed to be a defence in a case of this kind. The act must be committed in the heat of blood and before the prisoner had time to collect or quiet his senses—it must be done on the spur of the moment in order to make the provocation a sufficient excuse for the infliction of the blow. With these few observations he would now proceed to call the witnesses for the Crown. The jury would hear their evidence, and it would be for them to say upon careful consideration of that evidence whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution in support of the opening statement.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury for the defence. He should not, he said, be discharging his duty to the prisoner and to the defence which had been committed to his care and that of his learned friend (Mr. Taylor) if he were not to produce before them some evidence of the antecedents of the prisoner, otherwise he must confess he should have been strongly inclined to rely on the evidence given on the part of the prosecution for the verdict to which he trusted they would come—a verdict of not guilty because the prisoner was insane at the time of the committal of the act. He addressed men of common sense, common humanity, and an uncommon degree of information, and he could not therefore help feeling quite satisfied that they were not going to suffer themselves to be misled by the opinion of such witnesses as were called to prove a fact, but a conclusion altogether inconsistent with what they knew to be the current history of Bombay, and the present condition of its people. He had noticed, and it must have also attracted their notice, that every witness who came up, when the question was put in some form or other in re-examination whether there was not a good feeling between Soonees and Sheahs, said that no bad feeling did exist. They know that that was not so; they must forget all history, ancient and modern, to say that it was so, and the miserable fanatics who came into the witness box spoke as they considered, for their friend, and thought that they were fulfilling a duty in endeavouring to bring this poor lunatic to an ignominious death. He wished them to bear the fact in mind that Sheahs and Soonees regarded one another as heretics, but to the particular sect of Sheahs, and what was called the Mogul Musjid belonged a hate even to the Sheahs themselves—a hatred scarcely inferior to that which they bore towards those who were followers of Aga Khan, and therefore were not recognized by the Sheahs of Persia. One of the witnesses let out this fact, "They call us heretics, separated people, but we call them Soonees," but as "Soonees" meant legalists—those who followed the law and traditions of the prophet—if they called them that, would they not become Soonees to-morrow? The records of criminal and civil courts were full of the miserable histories of the common hatred. He did not know where the fault lay, the stone might be cast with impartiality and evenness. They carried their hatred to the death, to the point of the sword, the dagger and the knife, and the jury were not to be cheated into the opposite belief because it suited these witnesses to say they did not bear hatred when they said "God curse you." He wanted them to take that as the *point d'appui*—that in these two great divisions of the Mussulman people the greatest animosity existed, and the lower they went in the scale of society, they found a stronger bigotry and hatred and greater disposition to revenge. The next point he wanted them to remember was that the prisoner was a Soonee. These facts they had upon the evidence for the Crown, and not the one to whom he had referred just now, but another of those witnesses stated that it was true they had been fighting against one another in Bombay. The jury know that that was a matter of history, it was only the other day decided in an appeal to the Privy Council in a matter coming from this Court that where the litigants were these three rival bodies, the other three were the Soonees, Sheas, and Ismalias. But to proceed to the facts of the case. It appeared that on the day in question this man, who, to judge from his mode of pleading to-day—which he could not admire either for itself, or as an evil example of pleading without the concurrence of his counsel, his legal advisers—from the substance as well as the manner of his plea showed that he was a man of a strong religious temperament. He expressed no approval as well as he expressed no blame, when he said that their verdict might send him to an early grave. Sooner or later, when his time come he would be judged according to his light and knowledge, and among the other things done by him in the flesh, this act of his, for which he stood at the bar, would be judged by the tribunal where sits an infallible, unerring judge, and where the judgment would not depend upon the fallacies of evidence, or the weakness or incapacity of counsel. He would only say that he doubtless at this moment, and when he pleaded to the arraignment, and no doubt still always would be of opinion that in running this amuck, (as his lordship had called it,) he was not only doing no wrong, but was acquiring and winning great merit from God, because he was doing it all in the interest of religion. Those who were not Moslems held that an act such as that which had been described by the witnesses—whose statements he would assume to be correct, though he had his doubts about them—was no less than a foul murder. What must be the intellectual condition, to say nothing of the moral condition, of one who at present really believed, and had brought himself to believe and remained in the belief, that, so far from deserving punishment here or hereafter for a foul and deliberate murder, he had obtained merit both in the sight of God and man. He was sure in their opinion, as it was that of everybody else who heard him, and even if it was not in that of his Lordship and themselves, it was in that of everyone connected with the prosecution, that it was proof in itself of the insanity, and the hopeless insanity, of the accused. What were they to do with such a man, what was the use of killing him? He cared nothing, he believed that he was thus relieved from the body and went to dwell in that paradise which the prophet had promised to his faithful followers. Was it an example to his miserable people, if they believed him, as the jury and he believed him, to be insane? They would believe the putting to death of such a man an act of the greatest cruelty, a shocking injustice, a fearful impiety, because that person sitting there was believed to be insane not in respect of the act he had wrought but in respect of his religion. They regarded such a person as a privileged person, and, in the direct ratio of his insanity as an oracle or medium of divine communication with man. The prisoner had madly run amuck the street. There might have been that amount of provocation sufficient to act on the insane mind of the prisoner, so as to make him believe he might surrender himself to the inspiring influence of the demon within him, and accordingly he did engage in the holy war, the ghazee war, always preached by fanatics and madmen :—none others preached it, none others were competent to follow it. If they looked through the history of that war they would find that it had always been preached in the first instance by madmen—none others were inspired to preach it. And was there to be a distinction between Mussulman madmen and others? Did the English put John Martin to death for burning Yorkminster? No; and why not? Because he said "This hand did it; it was revealed by the Almighty in the night watch that I was the noble minister to destroy this great building, and accordingly I did it," and so he was found not guilty of the arson on the ground of insanity. Then there was the famous case which Lord Erskine, when at the bar, made public in one of his finest speeches. That was the case of a religious madman who was sane on every other topic, but who was so hopelessly insane upon all questions of religion, that his insanity *pro tanto* disregarded all boundaries of right and wrong within his mind and deprived him for the nonce of his moral responsibility before God and man. It was a case famous in the annals of medical jurisprudence, of which Lord Erskine informed a jury when he said that he had been baffled for days together to find the insanity in this man's mind, before a Commission of Lunacy, till at length he tried the experiment of saying, "I beg your pardon, I ought to have asked you to sit down. I was not aware of the distinguished personage I had to speak to"—and then this wretched man replied, "Yes, I am the Christ." He mentioned this, because from a question put by the Advocate General, he presumed they were to be told that because his client was not at every minute of his life raving, swearing and tearing, dancing, running, and stabbing, he was not a religious fanatic. Why, not to speak of the lucid intervals which peculiarly belonged to frenzy, where, let him ask, would they find such cunning and self-control as amongst those people called lunatics? They did their best to baffle enquiry, and in that case mentioned by Lord Erskine they succeeded only by what some people would call a fluke in inducing the man to convict himself. Now the second point was as to the violence of the blow, and they had proof of that by the fact that the point of the knife had been broken off in the blow. The prisoner had seized it somewhere, as being nearest his hand, and then gone forth to do his great work. What the work was had not been explained, but it was something connected with religion. It was clear he was to slay right and left—Sheahs, Christians, Parsees, Jews, or Hindoos—every one in fact with whom he came in contact, and there was to be no time lost. He did not select his material; he took a knife, most unsuitable for such a purpose, and ran this amuck right and left till he was stopped, stoned and suddenly knocked down, stunned with a stick, just as they would treat a mad dog running its amuck through the streets of London—for though it was a painful picture of human intellect to consider him in that point of view, they could not consider him in any other—it was human intellect degraded to the condition of a beast of the field, an animal that was said to be without intellect at all, certainly inferior in intellect to the animal called man. Mr. Anstey then referred to the medical evidence the jury had heard, and which he was to call. The witnesses for the prosecution had almost borne out the plea of insanity, and those for the defence would make it a matter of certainty. Dr. Smith had seen nothing indicating insanity and Dr. Partridge had given evidence to much the same effect. But Dr. Smith had not taken particular notice of the prisoner, and Dr. Partridge, who was surgeon not of the Prison Hospital but of the Prison, and had the cure not of the souls, but of the bodies of the prisoners, had only seen him occasionally, and the prisoner might have been deceiving him. Dr. Niven, of the Colaba Asylum, however, had examined the prisoner specially, and he would tell them that in his opinion the man was insane. It was unfortunate that the affair occurred in a hostile district, and that no witnesses had seen it except hostile persons. Neither he, nor those who instructed him, were prepared to risk the prisoner's life on the evidence of Sheah witnesses, but they would call other witnesses who had known prisoner all his days, and these would speak of his frenzied habits and tell that they had been rendered worse by a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. From that evidence the prisoner would be seen to be amongst those who, hopelessly mad, considered right was wrong and wrong was right, and were proud in the possession of what they considered their spiritual eminence. Possibly that was the cause of his declining from his spiritual height to speak to one so inferior to him as Dr. Partridge; and did the jury not see his pride by his absurd vagaries in the dock? Unless the jury believed in the idea that every witness for the prosecution should be believed and every witness for the defence disbelieved, for otherwise it was against the common weal, he believed they must find his client irresponsible for his act. But the jury would not give force to that idea on a charge for robbing a hen roost, and certainly they would not in a case of murder. They would consider well before they gave a verdict against him, for there was no reparation for their finding; regret or remorse would be useless; there was no reparation possible after a capital offence had been passed and executed. With them were the issues of life and death, and if they had so much as reasonable doubt that the prisoner was insane, they would find him innocent by giving a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity. This was the last time that he would be able to address them, as when he has closed his case he would be followed by the Advocate General demanding the blood of this man, asking for his life, and using no doubt all proper and suitable arguments, to persuade them to accede to it in his favour; and as he would have no opportunity of being heard in reply to his arguments, still less of commenting on any remarks which might fall from his Lordship, he called upon them to remember that there was no one in that Court, from the highest to the lowest, from the judge on the bench to the sepoy at the door, whose opinion they were to take in this matter. The jury alone, he concluded, were the judges of law as well as the judges of fact; they alone were responsible before God for their verdict.

Evidence was then called for the defence, and the confession which the prisoner had made before the magistrate was read. It admitted the crime and stated prisoner did it because deceased derided prisoner's religion. Dr. Niven stated in his evidence that when he saw the prisoner he seemed too well pleased with himself to be sane. Prisoner told him the people had so abused him that he was afraid to repeat the words, and when he killed deceased he (prisoner) expected to be taken off to Heaven—whether by being slain or by being carried off by some invisible hand prisoner had not said.

At the close of the case for the defence, the foreman of the jury said he believed the jury would not consider it necessary for the Advocate General to reply if his Lordship would permit them to retire.

The Judge—If the result of that conference were to be that the prisoner at the bar is not guilty on account of insanity I have no objection, but if the result were to find him guilty, I must trouble you to hear the case out.

The Foreman—The jury wish to bring in a formal verdict to the former effect.

The Judge—If you are of opinion now that the man is not guilty on the ground of insanity, why you can consider that.

The Foreman—I think we are nearly all agreed, but we should like to retire.

The Judge—You may retire, but if the result of your verdict be an adverse one you must come in again.

The jury then retired for a minute or two, after which they returned, and the foreman stated their verdict to be—"Not guilty, on the ground of insanity at the time the act was committed."

The Judge—I quite agree with you, gentlemen; I think it would have been quite unsafe to find him guilty of murder. Let the prisoner be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The prisoner was then removed, and the Sessions adjourned.

[During the trial the prisoner did not appear at all impressed with the grave position in which he stood, but appeared immensely pleased with himself and greatly enjoyed the cross-examination of some of the witnesses, smiling or laughing at many of the answers. While the jury were out of Court the prisoner took advantage of the temporary cessation of business to busy himself in his evening devotions. He spread a rug, faced the Holy City, and performed his devotions apparently in the most devout manner.]

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Mahadoo Manajee was charged with assaulting one Babajee Mahadoo, and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

TORTURE.—Coostna Buldeo was charged with torturing a horse, and was fined seven rupees.

THEFT.—Hormusjee Framjee was convicted of stealing a pocket-book belonging to Eduljee Manockjee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 6th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 3 inches 25 cents.

CARWAR, 6th July, 10-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·85, rainfall 1 inch 40 cents.

CANNANORE, 6th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·920, rainfall 47 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th July, 10-15 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·81.

MANGALORE, 6th July, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—6TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th July, 9-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 52 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th July, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th July, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th July, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th July is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	2	35	0	3
,,	Calcutta	9	20	0	8
,,	Madras	1	30	0	10
,,	Galle	one	in	4	25

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th July, 6-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th July, 11 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th July, 11-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 5th July, 6-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

THE MAHOMED KHEYL WAZIRIS.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, July 1.)

SINCE the massacre of the relief party at Bunnoo there have been no further active demonstrations, and once more the pleasing phrase, "All quiet on the frontier" assures us that our poor unprotected soldiers are escaping further molestation in their peaceful homes. The Bunnoo authorities refuse to treat with the murderers until the leaders in the late affair are given up, and it is believed that they have shown signs of giving in. Why the leaders alone should be hanged (*or fined* perhaps, poor fellows) we don't clearly see. Of course their followers were "misguided men" (isn't that the phrase?) but it is absurd to think of them as troops ordered to march to murder and plunder by military command. Every one of the hundred and fifty who waylaid the sepoys is as much deserving of the gallows as the chiefs of the clan, and as to their being misguided, their chiefs for the matter of that are as much entitled to mercy as the humblest marksman in the tribe. The hanging of a chief does not tend greatly to awe the democratic Pathan and adds but fuel to his hate. The indiscriminate punishment of the fighting men of the tribe would send a thrill of terror from one end of the border to the other. If they have partaken in murder, cruel and treacherous, they deserve it: if they pretend it was war, they have challenged their fate: but in the latter case the avenging must come not from the civil powers but the hands of the comrades of the victims.

The Mahomed Kheyls, the offending tribe, number altogether 250 fighting men. They are a section of the Sperkai, who form one of the six divisions of the Ahmedzai Waziris. This is not the first time they have given us trouble. As far back as 1848-49 when Colonel Taylor was at Bunnoo, they are in our black-list. They went off in a body to the hills on two or three occasions, and once attacked a frontier post. Since that outbreak they have been quiet until they again got unruly, as we described in a recent issue, when after many complaints they again "took up their carriages" and went off to the hills beyond our frontier.

The grounds of their complaints may be summed up under the following heads :—

1st—That they had a feud with the Mahsood Waziris.
2nd—That the Government officials abused them.
3rd—That they did not get their share of water.
4th—That they were made responsible for their passes in too great a degree.

Dismissing the first as absurd, and the second as almost equally so, it may be observed that in the third and fourth complaints there is said to be a certain amount of truth.

When the murderous outbreak took place, there was at first apprehension that it might only be the first spark of a general conflagration on the border, but there is now no cause to fear. Measures have been taken to prevent the Mahomed Kheyls being joined by the other sections of their clan and this has been successfully accomplished. The Mahomed Kheyls now stand alone in their crime marked out for the vengeance of the imperial power. It is too flagrant a case to admit of mild negotiations. Even the most highly civilized political, embued with the most advanced opinions, must perceive the policy of striking a sharp blow here. The old Jeddart justice of a more famous borderland, "Hang first and try afterwards," might here be imitated. Hang the murderers first, and then, if there are any left of the clan, let their claims and complaints be duly investigated and the results published in the *Friend of India* as an instance of the remarkable impartiality of the British Government.

THE "wisdom of the ancients" sometimes indicates itself in unexpected ways. In Aristotle's quaint enumeration of the differences between man and woman there is one point at least which we have always been inclined to question, but in which, thanks to lady novelists and lady philanthropists, we begin to think the philosopher may have been right after all. "Woman," he says, "is more pitiful than man, and more given to tears, and more prone to envy, and more querulous against fate, and sharper with her tongue and readier with her hands. The female also is more easily dispirited and less hopeful than the male, and less sensible of shame and less careful of truth." He adds an observation in another domain of facts which Mr. Frank Buckland may possibly be able to verify. "The male is more ready to help and more courageous than the female; for even among the mollusca, when the cuttle-fish is struck with the spear the male helps the female, but when the male is struck the female makes off."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IT is astonishing the trouble some men will take to *make* a joke. Dr. Johnson said no man's very good things were impromptu. "Sir, he had carried them in his mind." And certainly, as everybody knows, Sheridan's jokes were found in embryo in his commonplace book; and, doubtless, if our best jokers would be candid, they would tell us that the Doctor's axiom is true. One of the most elaborate attempts I have met with at a punning joke is told in the book above mentioned—Mr. Cox's "Recollections of Oxford." "Dr. Barton, warden of Merton, gave a dinner one day, and invited Mr. Rook, of his own college; Mr. Crowe, of New College; Mr. Woodcock, of Christchurch; and Mr. Partridge, of Brasenose—who, according to express invitation, were punctual at five o'clock. 'Well, gentlemen,' said the wit, 'I think I have got almost all the birds of the air, but we must wait a little for one *bird more*.' Mr. Berdmore had been expressly invited for half-past five." It is almost impossible to conceive a more deeply laid plot for the bringing off of one little joke than this of the Oxford Don. Mr. Cox's chatty book is full of reminiscences of more or less celebrated Oxford men of a bygone day; and, to such of our readers as have not seen it, we can recommend it as a book likely to prove amusing if picked up at odd times. Like the dictionaries, it is not a volume to be read *through*.—*Once a Week.*

UPON "Lothair" and its author there is a most ruthless attack in the June number of "Blackwood's Magazine." "Save me from my friends!" may Mr. Disraeli cry with justice. When the Conservative press begins to attack the Conservative leader, we may, indeed, see the signs of the times—that the beginning of the end has come for the author of "Lothair." Drowned in the din of others' victories—lost in the cool shades of everlasting Opposition, out of which there seems no escape for the Conservative party, Mr. Disraeli felt his sails needed some puff of wind. "Lothair" would hardly have appeared had he been enjoying the palmy security of a working majority. The book is undeniably clever, and such remarks about it as those which "Blackwood" serves up for its readers, namely, that "'Lothair' is more extravagant than the romances of the 'London Journal;' more inflated in expression and false in grammar than the exercises of an aspiring schoolboy of the fifth form; more foreign to life and reality than the hysteric fancies of a convent-bred girl; and, in point of art, on a level with the drop-scene of a provincial theatre;" or that its author's descriptions of dukes and lords are but the "Gin-inspired dreams of the assistant of some fashionable haberdasher, who enjoys glimpses of great houses and great people when he goes out with the goods;" leave not only criticism, but common decency—in speaking of a man so distinguished as the veteran leader of the Conservative party—far behind. Such an article in such a magazine can hardly be ascribed to anything other than private malice and personal spleen. But by whatever motive it is dictated, this dishonest and untruthful criticism can effect nothing more than the defeat of its own purpose.—*Once a Week.*

A WOMAN IN MAN'S CLOTHES.

AT a nautch given at Madras on Tuesday evening (June 28) a native lady of the higher class appeared, evidently out of curiosity, in men's clothes, and was introduced to the assembly as a merchant from Bellary worth 4½ lakhs of rupees. The presence of tattooing on the back of the hands and the absence of whiskers aroused suspicion, the nautch broke up and the police were sent for. The poor lady met with very rough usage, we fear, losing her turban, getting her jacket torn, and a few holes being made into her character as a respectable dancing girl. The affair is likely to produce an interesting case in the Police Court. The injured woman is taking out summonses against those whom she suspects of having made cowardly attacks on her. It is suspected there is some personal spite in the affair.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ALAMJAH'S JOURNEY FROM YARKAND TO KHUTAN.

THE following is a rough translation of an account in Persian of the journey of Alamjah from Yarkand to Khutan, which was given to the publisher by Muhammad Amin, the trusted companion of Robert Schlagintweit, who was murdered at Kaghghar*. It is accompanied by a rough sketch map in Persian purporting to be the route which that unfortunate traveller, the pioneer of Messrs. Shaw and Heyward, intended to take through Central Asia.

Muhammad Amin had gone over every inch of the route more than twenty times in his capacity as a trader, and he vouched for the accuracy of the description. The account is somewhat irrelevantly introduced by a description of the dispute with Kashmiris into which Abdulla Hamid had involved himself at Yarkand, Kashmiris, it is now said, having been also mainly instrumental in causing Messrs. Shaw and Heyward to be placed in confinement during their late visit to Yarkand and Kashgar.

The reference to Abdulla Hamid will be interesting to those of our readers who remember his fate when he, provided with surveys and documents of every kind, was on his return journey from Central Asia to India. He died suddenly on reaching Leh, apparently in perfect health, under circumstances which seemed to justify an enquiry, but a blunder which was made frustrated the examination of his body. His khidmatgar had disappeared and had taken his papers with him, so that any reference to Abdulla Hamid, however slight, does not require to be apologetically introduced to our readers. Muhammad Amin, the former possessor of the document which we have translated, is also no more, having been killed by an avalanche on his way to India, Providence, in this as in other instances, removing the enemies of the misrule of Kashmir.

Alamjah relates as follows :—

"On the 27th of the month Jemadi-ul-Akhir, in the year 1263 Hijri, Muhammed Amin, the *bey* (a Turkish word signifying a merchant) asked me," says Alamjah, "to go with Munshi Abdulla Hamid to Khutan. On the same day I left Ladakh," says Alumjah, "and after a month's journey I arrived at Yarkand. Here I saw Abdulla Hamid and asked him to go with me to Khutan. But he declined to go, on the plea that there was an enmity between him and the Cashmeris, and should he go, said he, the Cashmeris will most likely ill-treat him and cause his journey to be a failure However, he told me that I was at liberty to go if I pleased. He did not tell me how the enmity arose between him and the Cashmeris, although I learnt indirectly all about it. On a day when a crowd of the Cashmeris had assembled in a street, Munshi Abdulla Hamid came from his house; they asked him how it was that they didn't see him as often as formerly. The Munshi replied that the Cashmeris were false, perfidious and dishonest, and he did not like to see such wicked people; whereupon the whole crowd was highly enraged, and immediately arrested the Munshi, and took him to the Aq-Sukkal† (a Cashmeri magistrate, the word literally signifies a man with a white beard), before whom they accused him of calling them bad names and calling them Krishtans (Christians), and they said, 'we have therefore brought him to you in order that he should prove before you that we are Kafirs. Should you refuse to do justice to us we will immediately go to the rulers of Khetai [the Chinese then in authority at Yarkand] and will deliver this man into their hands, telling them that he is a spy of the British.' The Aq-Sukkal was very much perplexed, and was at a loss what to do. But the report was circulated, and all the Cashmeris in Yarkand came together on learning it, and it was rumoured all over Yarkand that an English spy was arrested in the city. This news reached the ears of some of the Kabulies also who advised the Cashmeris to refrain from reporting the matter to the Khetais. 'For,' said they, 'should you deliver this man to them (who will most likely deprive him of his life), how will you justify yourself to the Maharajah and the British Government when you go back to your country.'

"The intercession of the Kabulies succeeded in stopping the Cashmeris from this intended act of rashness, and so the report of the matter did not reach the ears of the Khetais. On the 10th Shaban, I left," says Alamjah, "alone for Khutan."

ACCOUNT OF THE JOURNEY FROM YARKAND TO KHUTAN.

"On Monday, 10th Shaban, we set out in a southern direction for Khutan. About seven miles from the city flows the Yarkand river; having crossed it we came to Fusqan, which was the first station where we halted. All along our first journey we observed that the country was well inhabited. In Fusqan the market for business of every description opens on every Wednesday only, on which day everything for a whole week should be purchased.‡ There are 3 inns, 5 musjids [mosques], 4 madrassas (schools), and one Khetayee Ortang (which is a police station as well as custom-house,) set up by the Khetayee Government).

"On Tuesday we left Fusqan, and came to a place called Yekshumba Bazaar, about 2 miles from Fusqan. The place is so called, because the bazaar is held here on every Yukshamba (Sunday). Here are found 1 inn, 3 musjids, and 1 school. After a journey of two miles more we came to a river called Tiznaqa, and having crossed it, we came to Qarghaliq, where the market was held every Monday. There are 3 inns, 8 musjids, and 4 madrassas. There are here two roads, one on the south leading to Ladakh, and the other on the east leading to Khutan.

"On Wednesday we left Qarghaliq, and after a journey of two miles we came to Bash-Irq. The place is well inhabited, and there are about 40 houses. Going two miles further we came to Lukh, which is as thickly peopled as the above. Here is another Khetayee Ortang of 15 policemen who always remain at the station.

"After journeying four miles further, we came to Rabat-i-Aqin,§ but the whole of this road was full of jungle. There are only two houses in this village and a very little tract only is cultivated, as it must be in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. In the north of it, there is another village of 25 houses called Qarabasma. From Rabat-i-Aqin we came to Robat-i-Kush, the distance between these two stations being three miles, and there is no tract of land in this village cultivated. Here we saw a very old tank, but it is now in ruins, and indeed, is nothing more than a mere pool.

"The inhabitants relate that this tank was built by Abdoolla Khan ‖ This part of the journey was nothing but a sandy desert. This tank is filled with water from Rabat-i-Aqin.

"On Thursday we travelled about eight miles, and then came to Robat-i-cholak, (cholak signifies lame, but it is not known why it was so called). This Robat or inn is one of Abdoolla Khan's buildings. Here we saw a tank which gets its supply of water from O'awyi Tugruk, a village eight miles further on. To the north of the Robat, one day's journey, there is nothing but a sandy desert.

"After a journey of four miles thence, we came to an inn called Robat-i-Sarliq. In these four miles we saw nothing but a dreary jungle. Here is only one house and one small tank; two miles further at the foot of a mountain there is a village of twenty houses."—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 1.

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* It may be interesting to state that Schlagintweit whilst at Yarkand stayed in the house of the father of Niaz Muhammad, the Yarkandi who has just returned from Europe.

† All foreigners at Yarkand have an Ak Sagal for their several nationalities. The one for Kashmir represents, in a way, also Indians.

‡ In Turkey the weekly fair, common to all members of the Turki race as is their aptitude for the manufacture of silk, used to be held on Sundays, in derision of the Christian holiday, from which circumstance the name for Sunday in that country is still the "Pazar-gün" or "day of the bazaar or fair."

§ Robat in the Turkish language signifies an inn.

‖ Abdul Khan was the King of Transoxiana. He ruled in Mavarun-Nahr at the time when Akbar was Emperor of India. It is said that this King erected about 1,400 buildings in the whole of the dominion. His kingdom extended up to that part of Kheta (China) where Tamerlane or Timer leak, the lame Timur, put a stop to progress in that direction and had a monument erected with an inscription to show the limits of Tamerlane's conquest.

THE *Tagespresse*, of Vienna, gives a curious extract from the Court regulations of the Hofburg for the year 1624, on the etiquette to be observed by officers when invited to the royal table. The regulation begins by stating that usually officers behave under such circumstances "with great politeness and good breeding, like true and worthy cavaliers;" but that the Emperor thinks it necessary to issue the following directions for the use of inexperienced cadets :—1. Officers should come to the palace handsomely dressed, "and not enter the room in a half-drunken state." 2. When they are at table "they should not rock about on their chairs, nor sit back and stretch out their legs." 3. They should not "drink after each mouthful, as by so doing they will very soon get drunk; nor drink more than half a glass at a time; and before drinking they should wipe their lips and moustachios." 4. They should not put their hands in the dishes nor throw bones under the table. 5. They should not "lick their fingers nor spit on the plate; nor wipe their noses with their napkins; nor drink so brutally as to fall off their chairs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ZILLAH JUDGES.

IN answer to an enquiry whether they could not hold sessions at other places than head-quarters, the zillah judges of Bengal have "with," so the official document says, "singular and almost complete unanimity," declined to hold them anywhere but at home. That the unanimity should be almost complete is very natural, for there is nothing singular in gentlemen objecting to increase their work. We are told that the proposal "appears to involve much inconvenience." And if it does—what then? Is the convenience of a magistrate a legitimate excuse for impeding the dispensation of justice? Is "the absence of proper accommodation" (another excuse alleged) any reason for keeping poor men from their husbandry, harassing them in body by tedious journeys and in mind by the small tyrannies and peculations of cutcherry officials? We are told, too, that "the Court are also of opinion that the trials by being held at such places would lose much of the solemnity which ought to mark the trials in a Court of Session." If the Court believed this they will believe anything. It is not, however, too late for the Court to learn that the majesty of the law is not maintained by armchairs and a carpet, and that a prompt decision in a *cutcha* bungalow is much more solemn than a protracted farce in a *pucka* cutcherry.—*Pioneer*, July 4.

INDIAN ITEMS.

OUR readers will observe with regret the announcement of the death at Besselich, near Coblentz, on the 1st of June last, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D'Oyly Baring, of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment. Here, where he long lived among us, the loss of one so genial and kindly-natured, will be that of very many appreciating friends.—*Pioneer.*

SOME time ago we announced that Alidad Khan had received notice from Government to quit the valley of Agror when Atta Mahomed Khan returned from his "unavoidable absence." It appears now, however, that these two worthies have come to an understanding, and Alidad has been permitted to remain in Agror.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 1.

DURING a ride through a procession recently the Maharaja of Benares, who was mounted on an elephant, lost a valuable diamond from his cap, and was not aware of the loss until the journey had come to an end. His Highness has offered half the value of the diamond to any one who will take it to him. Such a man would, indeed, be a phenomenon.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

BENARES.—The people are dissatisfied with the late order of the Magistrate to send in returns of births, marriages and deaths, and with the threat that they will be fined if they do not do so. This constant interference is greatly resented by people who have not yet been trained in the worship of statistics. A proclamation was, for instance, put up the other day saying that all widows were to marry again. This created immense excitement, which was only allayed by the Deputy Commissioner sending for the printer of the notice and telling him never to print any placard without first submitting it to him. This was however cutting off the nose to spite the face, for nothing can be more inconvenient than to have to submit "notices" to the Deputy Commissioner, especially when he is away on his tour or on leave, and this inconvenience has already been felt by a good many who otherwise would have advertised.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 1.

THE *terra incognita* of the Garo Hills, as described by Major Austen in his survey report, is an interesting corner of the empire. It is a land of virgin forest—sal timber "of immense value"—and a simple-minded population. Only a year ago the latter were independent, but in March last, at the summons of a single constable "and one heliotroper," they turned out to a man to clear the jungle from the hill. Every able-bodied man the villages could spare promptly came down to the scene of labour and remained two days under orders. The dialects of these hill-men are various, and the area of each is defined with an extraordinary exactness. The "Atong" Garos speak a language of their own, which the Khasis to the east of them and the Migam Garos to the west, are equally unable to understand; the Khasis or Migams, meanwhile, being equally ignorant of each others's. This is not conducive to a free intercourse.—*Pioneer.*

DEHRA GHAZI KHAN.—The Deputy Commissioner has gone to look up the Murrees, not, however, to be carried off by them, for his conciliatory and wise policy in dealing with them has made him a favourite among them and will, no doubt, prevent such a catastrophe. All along the frontier, military arrangements leave little to be desired. Robberies have ceased. There is a good plan on the *tapis* of opening commerce between this and Kandahar." In Persian histories the road from Dehra Ghazi to Kandahar is certainly mentioned. It is one of the best and nearest, taking a traveller only from 20 to 25 days. It avoids the Kabul territory and so has the advantage of not depending on the favour of Amir or Maharaja. Shahjehan used to send "dalies" of mangoes to his sons in Kandahar by this route, as being the nearest, and once Kandahar was invaded by this road. It is certainly a great testimony to the ability and wisdom of the Deputy Commissioner when he has so far succeeded with savage tribes as to be able to venture out alone among them.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 1.

NYNEE TAL, we hear, like the rest of the hill stations, has been deluged with rain. Between the 13th and 29th ultimo, 15 inches fell, and of this quantity 4·32 were registered in the twenty-four hours previous to the latter date. The committee which was formed with a view to reporting on the probable cause of the change in the colour of the lake have not arrived at any definite conclusion. Notwithstanding, aquatics are in the ascendant. Two four-oars and two canoes have quite recently been introduced from England by the Nynee Tal Club, and boats generally have multiplied. Not long back an entertainment, consisting chiefly of Shaksperian readings, vocal and instrumental music, and dissolving views, was given in aid of the Royal School for the daughters of officers of the army at Bath. No more worthy institution could have enlisted the sympathies and employed the talents of those who assisted. The proceeds amounted to the respectable sum of Rs. 525. There was to have been a *réunion* and "At Home" given by Lady Muir on the 30th, but it was thought the continuous rain might sufficiently damp the general ardour to cause its postponement.—*Pioneer*, July 4.

WHY are vernacular works still written without punctuation, and why does an intelligent Government connive at the perpetuation of the absurdity? A Mahomedan correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette* advocates, we see, a reform in this direction, and now that Dr. Hunter is abroad, why should not that reform be carried? That many great things have been done without stops, commas, and colons is very true, but the absence of a telegraph was no less unfelt—and no one surely will be found to speak kindly now-a-days of spasmodic semaphores as a means of transmitting information with rapidity. The objection, moreover, to long sentences is universal. Life is too short now-a-days to permit of puzzling over an involved meaning. The French knew this long ago, and they who have read certain of the great writers of the language cannot deny that vigour is, if anything, invigorated by their epigrammatic curtness. The question which we began with admits in fact of only two answers—"*kismut*" and "*dustoor*." Neither of them seem to us either satisfactory or conclusive. Let it then be suggested to the different directors of public instruction that prizes and praise will for the future be awarded only to those works which are written after a rational pattern and are divided into chapters, paragraphs, and periods. We should then be able to eat our maccaroni in mouthfuls, instead of having, as some Italians do from choice, to swallow fathoms without a break.—*Pioneer*, July 4.

THE Bavarian religious play appears to be carried out in all respects in a manner more pretentious and complete than the Creche of the south of France. The features of both are identical. The actors represent the characters of Sacred Writ, and the play of course, is taken from the New Testament. These miracle-plays were once much more common than they now are—indeed, their rareness is all they can have to commend them to the attention of the curious. A considerable number of people have flocked to this little Bavarian village to witness the performances, and prices have risen accordingly. Beds, we are told, are commonly let at thirty-six kreutzers the night; but, owing to the influx of company, they have risen to three times that sum, or about two shillings and ninepence of our English money. So these villagers are not unlike the rest of the world after all.—*Once a Week.*

NEWMARKET is pretty well known as a quaint little town, celebrated for its horseraces, and situate one-half in Cambridgeshire and one-half in Suffolk. And *apropos* of the rise in the price of beds with the demand for sleeping accommodation, I recollect hearing this anecdote there. At the race-meetings, everything the natives of the place let on hire or sell goes up to famine price. A foreigner who had come to Newmarket on some errand not connected in any way with the race-meeting then being held, took up his quarters at the principal inn. He stayed one night only, and, on calling for his bill, the bed was charged at the moderate sum of three guineas. He was surprised at the magnitude of the charge, and thought there must be some mistake in the matter. "I do not want," said he to the landlord, "to buy thees bed, I only want to pay for having sleep in it." Boniface explained that, in "the meeting weeks," it costs as much to sleep in a bed as to buy one at ordinary times. Probably this charge would have covered the expense of lodging for four nights, as it is the practice to let beds either for one night or four during the races at the same, in either case, remunerative price.—*Once a Week.*

SIMLA.

28TH JUNE.—There is no mistake about the rains having set in. Ever since Friday last—with a few hours' intermission on Sunday afternoon and last night—it has been pouring incessantly. There is not a house in Simla that does not leak more or less, mud-roofed habitations particularly. I visited a friend living in one yesterday and found him in the drawing-room sheltered under an umbrella, arranging a dinner-service about the place to catch the rain. Several landslips have occurred in divers directions, and should this weather continue much longer half the station will be assuredly washed away. Our good and energetic chaplain preached an abridged sermon to a congregation of seven adults and four children on Sunday morning. It having however cleared up for the afternoon's service, the reverend gentleman evidently infused and expanded his morning's abbreviations in his afternoon's discourse. Thirty-five minutes is a wearisome time to sit out a sermon, and it is devoutly hoped by one and all of the good pastor's flock that he will not extend them in future beyond twenty minutes.

Professor Bushell, in consequence of the weather, was compelled to postpone his advertized entertainment for last Saturday night; he would have had a good house, a great number of seats having been secured. He gave his first entertainment, assisted by that merry Irish comedian, Mr. Haygarth, on Wednesday evening last. The theatre was very well attended, and although the Professor was suffering somewhat from indisposition he carried the house with him. The extraordinary ability of making those upon whom he exercises his electro-biological power do his bidding is marvellous. His mysterious power is incredible to the sense of seeing and believing. Mr. Haygarth (familiar to many of the audience in his old representation of *Miles na Copaleen* in the *Colleen Bawn*) sang "Finnigan's Wake" with considerable humour. Altogether the evening's entertainment sent the audience away well pleased, and most of them with the intention of going again.

The rain, fortunately for Herr Mack's concert last night, ceased for a few hours. Herr Mack was kindly assisted by some talented lady and gentlemen amateurs. The house was very well attended, and the concert a decided success. The soprano solo "Ave Maria" (with piano and violin accompaniment by Herr Mack and Von Goldstein) sung by Mrs. H. (and encored) was an exquisite treat, as also the duet sung by that lady and Mr. B. Mrs. C. sang a difficult song very charmingly. The encored duet by Major B. and Mr. B. was another treat. These gentlemen possess magnificent baritone and tenor voices. Mr. M. and Captain S. contributed very pleasingly with "their voices, their sweet voices." Herr Mack's piano solo "Il Puritani" was a *chef d'œuvre*. The concert—including as it did Herr Von Goldstein's violin, Mr. B.'s violencello, Herr Akerman's performance on the piano, and Herr Seidi's clever and artistic execution on the flute—was one of the best ever given in Simla.

The charity ball under the patronage of the Viceroy takes place to-morrow evening. The idea at first contemplated of a second ball at a reduced price for the same object has been abandoned.

On Friday eveing the Simla Volunteer Corps Dramatique will make their third apperance, on which occasion their strength will be augmented by two lady volunteers and that good "old stager" and pleasant impostor.—*Pioneer.*

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

WHEN chairman at the Newspaper Press Fund Dinner in 1865 Mr. Dickens gave the following vivid sketch of his early experiences in journalism :—

'I went into the gallery of the House of Commons as a parliamentary reporter when I was a boy not eighteen, and I left it—I can hardly believe the inexorable truth—nigh thirty years ago. I have pursued the calling of a reporter under circumstances of which many of my brethren at home in England here, many of my modern successors, can form no adequate conception. I have often transcribed for the printer from my shorthand notes, important public speeches in which the strictest accuracy was required, and a mistake in which would have been to a young man severely compromising, writing on the palm of my hand, by the light of a dark lantern, in a post chaise and four, galloping through a wild country, and through the dead of the night at the then surprising rate of fifteen miles an hour. The very last time I was at Exeter I strolled into the castle yard there to identify, for the amusement of a friend, the spot on which I once "took," as we used to call it, an election speech of my noble friend Lord Russell, in the midst of a lively fight maintained by all the vagabonds in that division of the county, and under such a pelting rain, that I remember two good-natured colleagues, who chanced to be at leisure, held a pocket handkerchief over my note-book, after the manner of a state canopy in an ecclesiastical procession. I have worn my knees by writing on them on the old back row of the old gallery of the old House of Commons; and I have worn my feet by standing to write in a preposterous pen in the old House of Lords, where we used to be huddled together like so many sheep kept in waiting, say, until the woolsack might want stuffing. Returning home from excited political meetings in the country to the waiting press in London, I do verily believe I have been upset in almost every description of vehicle known in this country. I have been, in my time, belated on miry by-roads towards the small hours, forty or fifty miles from London, in a wheelless carriage with exhausted horses and drunken postboys, and have got back in time for publication to be received with never-forgotten compliments by the late Mr. Black, coming in the broadest of Scotch from the broadest of hearts I ever knew. Ladies and gentlemen, I mention these trivial things as an assurance to you that I never have forgotten the fascination of that old pursuit. The pleasure that I used to feel in the rapidity and dexterity of its exercise has never faded out of my breast. Whatever little cunning of hand or head I took to it, or acquired in it, I have so retained as that I fully believe I could resume it to-morrow, very little the worse for long disuse. To this present year of my life, when I sit in this hall, or where not, hearing a dull speech—the phenomenon does occur—I sometimes beguile the tedium of the moment by mentally following the speaker in the old, old way; and sometimes, if you can believe me, I even find my hand going on the table-cloth, taking an imaginary note of it all.'

It was Mr. Black who, detecting his budding talent, encouraged him to write the "Sketches," afterwards republished under the name of "Boz," and these were quickly followed by "Pickwick," of the origin of which Mr. Dickens has left the following account :—

'I was a young man of two or three-and-twenty, when Messrs. Chapman and Hall, attracted by some pieces I was at that time writing in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, or had just written in the *Old Monthly Magazine* (of which one series had lately been collected and published in two volumes, illustrated by Mr. George Cruikshank), waited upon me to propose a something that should be published in shilling numbers—then only known to me, or I believe, to anybody else by a dim recollection of certain interminable novels in that form, which used to be carried about the country by pedlars, and over some of which I remember to have shed innumerable tears before I had served my apprenticeship to Life.

'When I opened my door in Furnival's-inn to the partner who represented the firm, I recognized in him the person from whose hands I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the magazine in which my first effusion—a paper in the "Sketches," called "Mr. Minns and his Cousin"—dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet-street—appeared in all the glory of print; on which occasion I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half-an-hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride, that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there. I told my visitor of the coincidence, which we both hailed as a good omen; and so fell to business.

'The idea propounded to me was that the monthly something should be a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour; and there was a notion, either on the part of that admirable humorous artist, or of my visitor, that a "Nimrod Club," the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these. I objected, on consideration, that although born and partly bred in the country I was no great sportsman, except in regard of all kinds of locomotion; that the idea was not novel, and had been already much used; that it would be infinitely better for the plates to rise naturally out of the text; and that I would like to take my own way, with a freer range of English scenes and people, and was afraid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting. My views being deferred to, I thought of Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first number; from the proof sheets of which Mr. Seymour made his drawing of the club and his happy portrait of its founder—the latter on Mr. Edward Chapman's description of the dress and bearing of a real personage whom he had often seen. I connected Mr. Pickwick with a club, because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour. We started with a number of twenty-four pages instead of thirty-two, and four illustrations in lieu of a couple. Mr. Seymour's sudden and lamented death before the second number was published brought about a quick decision upon a point already in agitation; the number became one of thirty-two pages, with only two illustrations, and remained so to the end.

'"Boz," my signature in the *Morning Chronicle*, appended to the monthly cover of this book, and retained long afterwards, was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honour of the Vicar of Wakefield, which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became Boses, and being shortened became Boz. Boz was a very familiar household word to me, long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it.'

It is a curious connection between the two most eminent novelists of our time that Thackeray was one of the artists who applied to "Boz" for permission to illustrate "Pickwick" upon Seymour's death. When this inimitable work first appeared Dickens was only 24. Three years later "Nicholas Nickleby" (18[illegible]) confirmed the writer's reputation, and "Oliver Twist" (1840) proved his command of sterner and more tragic incidents. His other works have since followed in rapid succession, and, whatever the criticisms passed on them, with unfailing popularity. No author, except perhaps, Scott, has ever been so widely read, and the demand for his books is increasing year by year. For the best part of a year Mr. Dickens had been hard at work on "Edwin Drood," and was at least seven numbers in advance of the published part of the story. He himself has somewhere mentioned that his plan of composition was to begin, not at the beginning but the end—to adjust the final combination of the plot, and then set himself to work up to it. It is possible, therefore, that the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" may yet be solved.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

BRINDISI, MAY 30.

IN my letter from Bologna I left our Indian convoy on the Italian frontier taking breath after our suffocating climb through the snow galleries, and gathering huge handfuls of the "Mont Cenis violet," a hardy sweet-smelling little flower, half violet half heartsease, which flourishes up here among the rocks and snows. Personally I could have found it in my heart to go on gathering violets a little longer, for now was the time when I was to take my place upon the grimy little engine and make myself the *corpus vile* of the experiment which was to prove the futility of the terrifying reports to which I have before referred. The danger which had been the great bugbear and which not long ago was very strongly impressed upon the readers of no less widely-circulated a periodical than *Good Words*, was that neither engine nor brake power was sufficent on such a gradient to control the train, and that if she once got away nothing could stop her. Now it certainly was clear enough, first, that if a train really did get away from all control she would inevitably rush head first over the first sharp corner, and, secondly, that if she did so jump over there would, as our driver grimly remarked, be "nothing left of her worth the trouble of scraping up." It was equally clear, too, that as favourable conditions cannot always be reckoned upon, the only way of obtaining a really satisfactory solution of the question was by trying it under the most unfavourable conditions that could possibly occur, viz., by pulling the train up unexpectedly, by brake power only, without bringing steam to bear upon it at all, and that while running at a high speed down the steepest inclines and round the sharpest curves. The Messrs. Mitchell—to whose ready courtesy in affording every possible facility for the most thorough inspection of all their arrangements I must here express my indebtedness—fully concurred in this view of the subject, and it was arranged that, without any notice being given to the brakesmen, one of whom is stationed on each carriage, I should take my place with Mr. W. Mitchell on the engine and pull the train up whenever I pleased. Accordingly away we ran down through the dark winding galleries, impelled of course by the momentum of the train alone, no traction power being required, and travelling at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. About ten minutes brought us at full swing to the worst bit of the line, with a gradient if anything a trifle over one foot in twelve. Now was the time to try the extent of our control over our train, for if the brakes brought her up here in anything like a reasonable distance they would bring her up anywhere. Here then I determined to try the experiment. A word to the driver, three hurried little notes from the steam whistle, and before the word was well out of my mouth the brakes were on and the train brought to a dead stand in something less than a dozen yards. A single note from the whistle and the brakes were off, and we were away again to repeat the experiment a mile or so further on, upon a curve about as sharp as that of the kerbstone of the Regent-circus, with an equally satisfactory result. I have no difficulty therefore in affirming from personal experiment that under the worst conceivable circumstances the brake power of these trains is alone sufficient to bring them to an almost instantaneous stop, without the slightest assistance from the reversing of the engine. *A fortiori*, with the weight of the engine removed any single carriage which might by any accident break away from the rest of the train, and run backwards down hill, could be brought up at any moment by the action of its own brakes. So enormous is the power exercised that I believe, with the most ordinary care in looking out, two trains might meet each other at top speed on the same metals, and pull up in time to avoid collision. Let timid travellers therefore reassure themselves. The Fell railway is a much safer means of crossing a mountain pass than either diligence or private carriage. Engines will explode sometimes certainly, which horses do not, but they never get frightened or restive, as even the best regulated horses sometimes will, nor is there any fear of taking a wrong turn or driving up against a post or another vehicle. A carriage is the best place certainly for comfort and for seeing the beauties of the road, but if you are thinking of speed, economy, or safety, take the train.

My experiments, however, have carried me a little in advance, and I must return for a while to the snow galleries on the summit. These are very curious structures, intended, as their name implies, to protect the road, not from avalanches, the smallest of which would soon sweep them away, but to which this pass is happily but very little exposed; but from the regular winter snow fall, extending during several months of the year to the depth of many feet, and even now banked up against the walls—or rather opposite to them—the heat of the galleries having effected a clearance nearly a foot in width. It is this heat which forms one of the main difficulties of the line. Originally they were roofed in without any break, and decided opposition was offered by the directors to the engineers' request that an opening might be cut along the roof for purposes of ventilation. At length, however, a party of directors, including, I believe, the noble chairman, made a trial trip for themselves, and the result was an order for the immediate cutting of the narrow strip in the centre of the iron roof, which now runs at intervals along the whole length of the galleries, rendering their atmosphere a little more bearable than was the case at first. Still, however, the heat is so great as to be a severe trial to the enginemen, and even to render impossible the employment of a second engine, the men on which would be unable to remain at their post. Passengers will do well to remember this, as also the fact that [illegible] English coal the company is obliged, on the French side, to use the abominable compound known as "briquet," about a fourth part of which passes right through the furnace and out at the chimney. It is a nuisance having to shut up all the windows, but the choice is simply between that and suffocation.

From these tiresome long galleries we emerge at length upon the lake, by the side of which stands the huge old hospice, now almost uninhabited, still affording hospitality to any traveller in need of it. Amongst other avocations the prior is *entrepreneur* of the lake fishery, which yields large numbers of particularly delicate trout, the reputation of which is very great for many miles round. For any one in search of fresh air, mountain scenery, and entire freedom from all work-a-day associations, I should think this fine old pile would offer as profitable a place of sojourn as could well be found. The kind of plateau, however, on which the lake rests does not extend very far, and we are still in sight of the hospice when the train plunges as it were sheer over the edge, and begins to wriggle its way down the almost perpendicular mountain side. The pass presents from this side a wholly different aspect from that we have just left. Instead of a long gradual rise between two walls of mountains, the face of Mount Cenis is here one almost unbroken precipice. We have scarcely left the summit of the pass, yet there lies Susa, so almost directly under our feet that it seems at times as though, if the train were to shoot off into space, as it seems to threaten to do at every turn, it might fall almost without a ricochet upon the roof of its own terminus. And away below us winds the steep zigzag path—corkscrew sometimes where the exigencies of space compel it for a time to leave the line of roadway and burrow into the mountain side for a fresh departure. So down we [illegible] from ledge to ledge of this vast flight of giant steps, slackening [illegible] now and then by application of the breaks as we approach some specially abrupt corner, but keeping up a pretty steady average of from twelve to thirteen miles an hour, and turning at last, just at sunset, by the very quaintest little side-door that ever was cut in a wall, short into the Susa Station, where a very tidy dinner awaits us, and where, for some inscrutable reason, the Alta-Italia Company is pleased to keep us for some three hours before carrying us on to Turin. It is worth remembering, however, that an agreeable means of passing some small portion of this tiresome delay is provided by an enterprising and excellent old lady, who for the small sum of "whatever you please"—half a franc is quite enough—supplies you in a neatly furnished lavatory with unlimited water, hot and cold, towels *ad lib.*, scented soap, and toilet vinegar! How much soap and water, and how many towels I had personally to use after my experimental engine trip, I should be afraid to say; but we were none of us in a condition to despise the old lady's delicate attention.

It is really to be hoped, however, that some alteration may be made with respect to this most inconvenient detention. To arrive at Susa at night and not to be able to get on until eleven is a real grievance, especially to those who mean to sleep in Turin, and who are thus kept out of their beds until past one o'clock, with the pleasing prospect of having to get up before six to continue their journey. As things at present stand I would strongly recommend travellers not to stop at Turin at all, but to run right on either to their ultimate destination, or, if they are bound south, to Bologna. The country between Turin and Bologna is flat and uninteresting as a country can well be—[illegible] made, one would think, on purpose to allow energetic travellers to rush across it in their sleep without fear of losing any scenery worth looking at. You pass, indeed, various interesting towns—notably, Piacenza, Parma, and Modena; but, with the exception of the famous fortifications of the first of these places, round which the railway skirts at a respectful distance, and which, thus viewed, are exceedingly like half a hundred other fortifications of the kind, their interest is centred in objects which require at least a temporary sojourn, and so far as the mere passing through is concerned you may as well do it asleep as awake. Bologna is the meeting point of the Alta Italia and Meridionale lines, and being also the junction for Florence and Venice, is a very convenient halting place in every way.

From Bologna the line, though still keeping along the southern skirt of the great Lombard plain, presents, on the right, a more picturesque and varied landscape, improving as we progress eastward, until about Cerena the country to the southward becomes really lovely, abounding in abrupt little hills, varying in size from St. Michael's Mount upwards, many of them crowned with picturesque little towns and castles, and including among them the famous "Republic of San Marino," about the size of the Rock of Gibraltar, and not altogether unlike it. Here and there, too, we catch glimpses of distant mountain scenery, which on a clear day would be magnificent, but which to-day, though the sun is shining brightly and there is not a cloud in the sky, are hidden by a dull haze very different from my old memories of Italy. How is it? Have these bustling, smoky railways rubbed out not only the romance from the earth but the bloom from the sky? or is it that the ashes of poor old Plancus have been resting in their urn, ah! how many years, and that the shoes in which we went to hear his funeral oration have been exchanged ever so long since for a pair a good deal roomier about the joints? There is a great change going on without doubt in the Italian world, both physical and moral. In the former in the way of greater cleanliness and more business-like habits. I hardly recognised my dear, dirty, lazy, longing, picturesque old friend, Bologna, for instance—and in the latter in the way of a great and increasing change in the tone of feeling towards Rome and Romanism. That a great portion—a terribly great portion of this latter change has taken a most deplorable direction, and that for a large proportion of the new Italian people the relinquishment of Romanism means simply the relapsing into infidelity, is unfortunately but too certain. But there is also a large and powerful body, whose aspirations in respect of religion are for reformation rather than revolution, and the *Monitore di Bologna* of yesterday—a daily paper of no mean pretensions—has a most ably written article on this subject, the views of which m[illegible] without reserve by the most loyal mem[illegible] lish Church. This is rather a digression[illegible] pardonable one. It is impossible even [illegible] a country in the state of transition in [illegible] is without taking perforce some interes[illegible] of affairs.

What is it that gives the sea its fascination for an Englishman? As I write these lines we come in sight of the Adriatic, and I, who have been divided for the last dozen hours between disgust at the flatness of the landscape and self-congratulation at the opportunity afforded by the absence of all interest outside the carriage window to catch up a few arrears of correspondence, at once drop my pen, and turning my back upon S. Marino and the sister hills, sit and stare complacently at the blue plain of the sea, flatter and less relieved by any object than the green expanse of land that has pleased me so little. *Quien sabe?* I believe it is much the same with most of my countrymen. And for such as have this taste the line here assumes a much more pleasing aspect. Skirting the sandy coast, often within a very few yards of the water's edge, it winds along between hill and sea, stopping here and there at quaint old out-of-the-way places, each with its tiny harbour about the size of Newhaven or Littlehampton, but apparently with nothing like the commerce of either of these not very distinguished ports. Some exception may, perhaps, be made in favour of Pesaro, but even here the amount of shipping—or rather boating—is very small, while the inhabitants do not as yet seem to have got over their wonder at the new railway, the whole population having apparently turned out to lean on the railings and gaze admiringly on the dusty carriages, with their scarcely less dusty inmates. So to Ancona, the last sleeping-place on the route for any one bent on avoiding night travelling. A picturesque old town is Ancona, with streets that never seem able to make up their minds whether they will be streets or staircases, and alternate between the two in a way that must be rather puzzling to "carriage company." A decaying old town, I fear, on the whole, doing nothing like the business it did not so very many years ago, and with its fine harbour quite empty of shipping. The Alborgo della Pace is a tolerable hotel, and the bed-rooms clean, but the traveller must remember that he is not exactly *chez Véfour*. He will do well also to bear in mind that at present there is but one fast day train *per week* from Ancona to Brindisi, viz., that which starts at about eleven on Monday morning, carrying the through passengers from London and Paris. On any other day, therefore, he will have either to take the omnibus train and sleep at Foggia, or travel all night and a good part of next morning, not reaching Brindisi until about mid-day.—*Standard.*

THE NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

(*Spectator*, June 11.)

CLASS GOVERNMENT has received another severe blow. The first effect of the Order in Council signed by the Queen on Saturday, throwing open the whole Civil Service of Great Britain to competition as unlimited as that by which the Indian services are filled, is to deprive all candidates for State employment of every adventitious advantage. From 31st August next, no peer's son, or member's son, or influential constituent's son, no well-born, or wealthy, or powerful man's relative, no youngster who has distinguished himself at college, no boy who can plead his father's services to the country, will have the smallest preferential claim to enter the civil service of the State. He must win his entrance as a prize after a severe intellectual contest, in which he may be distanced by an unknown workman's son, and will nine times out of ten be distanced by members of the class for whose especial benefit examinations would seem to have been originally invented,—the sons of the cultivated poor, of the clergymen, civilians, officers, and small gentry who give their children no provision except an education altogether out of proportion to their means, and, according to the ideas of the world, to their proper rank in society. These lads have every point in the contest in their favour. They have the readiness in acquiring knowledge which comes of hereditary culture, and which the sons of the uneducated lack; and have the stimulus to use it wanting to the rich; they study for their bread, are when competing with rich men's sons as artists contending with amateurs; and they have means of education formerly enjoyed only by the rich, and even now entirely out of the reach of the very poor. From the moment the Order begins to operate, the administration of all public offices will begin to be transferred, as in Germany, to the professional class; and although the bureaus are not with us as powerful as they are upon the Continent, their influence on our political course, and on the success of our internal policy, is still very great. The colonies are governed, the civil departments of the army are administered, the revenue is collected, and the business of Parliament is initiated by the "offices," which henceforward will be filled by men impartially selected from the whole body of the people,—from six millions of male adults, instead of from sixty thousand. The whole educated intellect of the country in every grade is placed at the service of the State. Despite the effect of the comparatively new system now superseded in wedding the claimants for office, the blow to the political class, aristocratic and otherwise, will be severe, and the boon to the educated poor without political influence proportionately great. They will get what their social superiors lose; and in thousands, scores of thousands, of middle-class homes, the air will thi[illegible] lighter because of the Order signed by the Queen on Saturday last, while throughout the country the higher education will have received a new and indefinitely powerful impulsion. Of all motive forces the most irresistible is the love of that knowledge which is at once pleasure and gain.

The political change is a great one, if only because it introduces every class into the Administration, and thus interests every class in a political organization which hitherto they have scarcely attempted to study, and have never seriously attempted to mould, and it is one which had for some time been unavoidable. The existing system was an intermediary one, and united, as so many compromises do, all the evils of the alternative systems,—open competition and individual patronage. That the latter is in theory the better system, the one calculated to draw the best men into the service of the State, no experienced politician, Tory or Liberal, aristocrat, or *novus homo*, has ever attempted to deny. No scheme which the wit of man can devise for selecting competent civil servants or public servants of any kind, could seem equal to selection by an able man capable of judging the candidates' characters, and using his prerogative with a single eye to the public good. The very fact that he is patron ought to make him also in some sense Mentor, help to give a family character to the department, and immensely increase the weight of his official position,—always in itself an advantage to a community which needs to be strongly led. Great officials in England have not too much, but too little influence upon the mass of those whose breath is their support. On the other hand, no system of selection could *primâ facie* seem more absurd than one which tested every qualification except the all-important one, force of character, which set aside hatchets in favour of razors for jungle-clearing, and which assumed that because a lad knew his lessons he was competent to govern men. The theory of the thing was all in favour of selection, but, unfortunately or fortunately, it was only a theory. The patrons were human beings liable to human temptations, and the temptation of human patrons to use patronage as a property instead of a trust, to reward friends and conciliate foes, and secure State ends, and do personal kindlinesses, at the expense of their own convictions and the people, has proved in all countries irresistible. Ministerial flesh and blood could not resist the pressure put upon it. Setting the claims of friends altogether aside—to many men an easy thing,—was a great reform to be postponed because a necessary supporter's nephew was an ass, or a measure misrepresented because an orator's cousin had been expelled from Oxford? Every lad who seemed too stupid for any other career was pushed into the service of the State, till the departments were filled with men whom private employers would have carefully rejected, while patrons, regarding State service simply as a provision of which they had a right to dispose, found supporters to themselves by giving salaries to their sons, which in their effect on the Administration were worse than sinecures. The former evil was corrected by the system established in 1860, but not the latter. The competitive examination among the three candidates nominated to every vacancy prevented the entrance of imbeciles into the departments; but it did not secure force of character in the favoured, and it rather increased the pressure on politicians. The Member of Parliament found that he could oblige three constituents with nominations, where he formerly obliged one with an appointment, and relying on the examiners to winnow the field, was relieved of all personal trouble in selection. If his friends were fools they were beaten, if not they succeeded, and in either case their fathers were grateful for the chance. The Minister could not appoint the man he thought fit on his own responsibility, yet the fittest man could not show his fitness without the Minister's consent, which was given, as in old days, only to those who could make political pressure felt. The examination was an intellectual trial sufficient to exclude men gifted only with capacity to govern, yet it was limited to a sort of family party of Ministers' friends, for two-thirds of whom it was impossible the Minister should care, and for none of whom had he any better guarantee than under the system of open competition. On the other hand, experience had shown that most of the evils ascribed to open competition were imaginary. Power, to begin with, did not fall to "low" men, for the examination, if it proved nothing else, proved unusual culture, and unusual culture and "lowness" of the deprecated kind are inconsistent. The farrier's or tailor's son who wins in that intellectual game is, with rare exceptions, perforce a gentleman. Many candidates, no doubt, might lack force of character, but the failures from that deficiency were fewer than under the old *regime*—ambition being a better test of force than interest—while, strangely enough, the superiority in physique was decidedly with the gladiators who selected themselves for battle. The fight is too hot for "weedy bookworms" to monopolize its rewards. It was clear that the only objection to a revolution was the wrath it might create among the "influential," and after 1869 that fear disappeared, as the representatives of the householders found his privilege of choice among so many a nuisance and an embarrassment, the adoption of unlimited competition as the one method of entrance to the public service became only a question of time. The Ministry, sympathising with the new system, found time to carry it out, and the Order in Council will be as effective as an Act. We doubt if the House of Commons will venture seriously to discuss it, and are quite certain that any member who seriously opposed it would be required at the next election to produce special reasons for retaining his seat. The electors understand perfectly well that the Order concedes power to them, and although they might have been contented without it, yet having received it, they will never give it up. For this generation, at least, the tools are placed in the workman's hands.

The Foreign Office, though not exempted from the order, has been permitted to exempt itself; but if it is wise, it will compromise in time with the foes who will soon be swarming round. A policy of no-surrender is absurd, but the chiefs of the department can put forward two statesmanlike arguments for exclusiveness. The employés of the Foreign Office abroad are compelled to live as men with their bread to earn cannot live, and it is most inexpedient to run the risk of expelling the [illegible] the service of the State, as open competition of [illegible] expels them. They can no more contend [illegible] who have on them the impulse of hunger, than [illegible]teur cricketer would contend with Lilly- [illegible] Both these arguments will in the present state [illegible]n be acknowledged, and if the Office will throw their doors open, and allow 50 marks in the 100 for the possession of independent means, they will be able to preserve all they think worth preserving, namely a tone among their men such as is acceptable to foreign good society. If instead of making this or some equivalent concession with a good grace, they persist in maintaining selection, they will within ten years either see their system swept finally away, and the profession superseded, as in America, by literary men, or the office recast, as the best paid branch of the Civil Service, and therefore the goal towards which every man without fortune, family, or influence will be straining himself to strive.

LUMLEY vs. DESBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I hope you will permit me to state, for the information of your readers, that I am the elder brother of the Major W. B. L., the plaintiff in the suit "Lumley v. Desborough and others," reported in your paper yesterday, and am in no way mixed up with his differences with Madame Victor.—Yours faithfully,

J. R. LUMBLEY, Major, late Asst. Adjt.-General of the Bengal Army.

20, York-parade, Northampton, June 4.

HORSES AND HORSE RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—At a time like the present, when the owners and breeders of racehorses may well exclaim, like the divine Theodora in "Lothair," "I can bear any pain but the pain of suspense," it may not be inopportune, or considered out of place, if I venture to say a few words on a subject of such vast national importance, and of which I ought to know something, if an experience of more than a quarter of a century among racehorses and racing men entitles one's opinion to more respect than the opinion of members of Parliament and others, some of whom have been complimented upon their total ignorance of the subject upon which they have treated.

My great grandfather, the founder of our firm, said, the three most beautiful things in the world were "a fine woman, a fine horse, and a ship in full sail." I am of the same opinion, and say "ditto" to my ancestor. More than that, I am of opinion that neither the English woman nor the English racehorse has deteriorated, but, on the contrary, has improved. Confining my remarks to the English racehorse, I am firmly of opinion that he is a better and faster animal than he was fifty years ago—there is no doubt he is a bigger and more powerful animal. The old prints and pictures, and the accounts and descriptions of old writers, quite bear out this—that he is a larger animal. I believe our horses, with their higher early development from careful breeding and high keep from the earliest moment, come to full maturity at a much earlier date than formerly, and that the racehorse of the present day, at the end of his third year (say in October), is as good as the racehorse of former days at six years old. I do not believe, either, that early training or early racing—that is, at two years old—unless carried to excess, injures the horse either as a racehorse or as the progenitor of racehorses; and in speaking of the thoroughbred horse I wish it to be distinctly understood that I believe the pure-bred horse to be the best for all purposes, except as heavy draught horses or for carrying very heavy weights; and even for the latter purpose the more blood the better. To carry even the heaviest weights long distances at great speed, the pure-bred horse will always beat the half-bred one. I do not call such horses as The Colonel, for instance, half-bred—although not to be found in Weatherby—because some maternal ancestor's pedigree was unknown. Such a horse, who can twice win the Liverpool, with a high weight the last time, and without a mistake, seems to me one of the highest types of the steeplechase horse of the day, as Blue-gown is of the racehorse.

Both these horses, Blue Gown and the Colonel, were trained early, and ran as two-year-olds. No horse was more severely trained and raced as a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, than Blue Gown, as all the world knows; but all the world does not know that at four years old he did work enough besides racing, in leading gallops for Pero Gomez, Morna, Siderolite, and others, to break down half a dozen horses, and in spite of all is sound and without a blemish at the present moment, in his fifth year, at Newmarket, and prepared to run either for the Ascot Cup for the third time, or to go to Lyons instead to run—most probably the latter, as the ground here is as hard as iron, and might, unless we have rain, be too hard to run a horse upon who, after winning the Champagne at Doncaster at two years old, the Derby and the Ascot Cup, two and half miles, at three, running second for the Cambridgeshire, with the highest weight, in the same year, and beating Friponnier and Vespasian, the fastest horses in England except himself, a mile for speed, is then sold by his owner to the foreigners for £5,000, and is just as fresh upon his legs now as the day he was foaled; and yet we are told that early training and racing ruin our racehorses.

I quite agree with the first of May as a good date for beginning to race our two-year-olds, and with the middle of November as a finish to the flat racing season. Let the steeplechasers have the intermediate time to themselves, and in all other matters connected with racing let us leave ourselves in the hands of the committee appointed by the Jockey Club, which cannot be improved upon, either for thorough knowledge of the subject or for the high standing and honour of the members, among whom are Sir Joseph Hawley himself and several members of the House of Commons. The House will do well to leave all questions in such able hands.

But I now approach another part of the subject upon which I have long thought, upon which I do not expect my views to be at once entertained, and which I hope and expect notwithstanding to see carried out, if not at once, at no distant date. I look upon racing as the great national pastime. It pleases and interests a larger number of people than any other pastime: the Derby day is a national holiday. The Englishman loves a horse, and he loves racing. The Englishman is the finest specimen of a man; the English racehorse is the finest specimen of the horse. From early—the earliest days—the noblest men have been fond of horses. It is so still, and it ever will be so, while England is a free country. Then let our Legislature be careful how it interferes with the chief amusement of a great people.

"Let me write the songs of the people, others may make their laws," was said by a wise man. Make laws for the people if you will, but let their chief amusement, racing, be left in the hands of the committee now appointed. Far be it from me to say there are not some evils attendant upon racing. Let them be dealt with by the committee.

Then as to betting. There are so many exaggerated and false notions on this point, that a few words may be useful. First, there is not one-tenth of the betting there was a few years since among the members of Tattersall's. I confine myself to what I know. There was only one real legitimate Derby book open on the late Derby, and there is not one yet open on the next. Formerly there would have been twenty, and half of them full. The thing speaks for itself to those who know anything about it. To those who do not, the fact will come as a surprise after all they have heard of late.

Betting will continue as long as Englishmen remain what they are. The Englishman likes speculation. We should never have been the people we are without it. If betting is to be abolished, you must shut up the Stock Exchange; for I am prepared to prove that, on a settling day for one fortnight within this year, there was more money paid over in excess of speculation than was won and lost by all the betting of the year.

The wise men came from the East. I think in London they live there still; for in the City they call it business, but we foolish people at the West-end call it betting. The world is so led away by names of things. Both in their way are good enough. It is only the abuse of either that does any harm. But when a crash comes in the City, Black Friday there beggars thousands, while in the betting world two or three silly moths get their wings singed.

I have a scheme—one which I have before advocated under an assumed name, and for which I have been abused by a well-known writer who now advocates my views. I wish to bring racing as a business, quite independent of betting, in vogue with City and country people. They will find it quite as safe and more remunerative than it was to buy London, Chatham, and Dover, and many other very respectable and high-sounding, railway shares, a few years since, or to buy many other things I could name in which they deal habitually. I wish to see one or two racing companies formed, and I believe they would pay. At all events they would combine pleasure with business, and I feel certain that, at the price at which yearlings may now be bought, it is much better to buy and race than to breed them.

Let five gentlemen each find five friends, with £500 or £1,000 each to put into a racing company. This would represent a capital of £12,500 or £25,000; half to be called up at once, and the other as required, but half down to make it bonâ-fide. Let the five form a board, and appoint three to manage the concern; and I think I can put them in a way to have a great deal of real amusement for their money, combined with a return. The company is not to bet; but if any individual member chose to do so on his own account, that would have nothing to do with the company.

I could quote more than one private person who has made a good thing of his racehorses in spite of all that is written to the contrary; and I think there are many gentlemen who would like to put £500 or £1,000 into such a business, if they knew that was the limit of their liability. Now is the time to carry out a racing company to advantage. I am so much a believer in the ultimate result that I shall be most happy to offer my services, and find a secretary who understands the whole matter, for the first five gentlemen who think such a scheme desirable; and I think it would give a higher tone to our national sport, as such a company could only pay by winning races. And what other business offers such large prizes for the amount of capital embarked?

To conclude, I must thank you for an article which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on the death of my senior partner. But allow me, at the same time, to correct one error. It was there stated that the number of our members exceed 2,000. It does not, I believe, or ever did, exceed 800; nor do I wish that it should. The great thing is to be particular in who are members, and of this the committee of noblemen and gentlemen take good care. At least half the members are country gentlemen, who only attend a few times at this season of the year, and a defaulter is a rare character among the members of Tattersall's. Mr. Montague Guest, who has earned for himself the name, in a sporting paper, of the "unwelcome Guest," seems to labour under the delusion that he can do away with Tattersall's. I fancy it will require something more than his *ipse dixit*; but as he seems to have jumbled up two things in one, it may be as well to explain that Tattersall's is, and has been for more than a century, a place for selling horses; that as racing increased, and betting with it, a place for gentlemen and bookmakers to meet in became necessary, and a room was built at Hyde Park-corner for the members, and another has been built at Albertgate for the use of the members alone. The firm have no more to do with the betting than Mr. Guest himself. The business of Tattersall's is not to bet, but to sell horses.—Yours faithfully,

Albert Gate, June 9. EDMUND TATTERSALL.

SPIRITUALISM.

ALL who are interested in the cause of progress will naturally rejoice at the appearance of a new journal issuing from the Progressive Library, since that is the birthplace, as we are informed, of the *Medium*, a weekly journal devoted to the history, phenomena, philosophy, and teachings of spiritualism. If the eighth number of this periodical, which is now before us, may be taken as a specimen of its forerunners, the publication deserves a far more extended renown than it has hitherto enjoyed.

The first article in this number treats of the customs of the Chinese as given by spirits, and reassures all anxious minds, by a few prefatory remarks, against lukewarmness in the cause, or against the danger of falsified and diluted spiritualism, for the *Medium* "has not yet succumbed to the prevailing sin of the age—hollow cant and slavish worship of dominant men and ideas, however stupid and unreasonable these may be." After this, scoffers may hold their tongues and allow the *Medium* to proceed uninterruptedly with the customs and manners of the Chinese. How these came to be described must, however, first be told. On the evening of the 8th of April a party of distinguished spiritualists met at Mr. Everitt's. The spirit "John Watt" was evoked, who communicated in an audible voice with the company, and reduced some of his opinions to writing, which are reproduced in the paper now before us as specimens of spirit-writing and spirit-spelling, which it appears follows the phonetic principle. Mr. Watt's spirit was called upon at an early hour of the evening before the usual hospitality had been offered to the thirsty guest, and it is with much gratification that we find the spirit reproving the hosts for their omission in caustic but unmistakeable words; for, before he replied to any query, he wrote "Have some coffee." This seems to have roused the proprietors of the house to a sense of their duty, for supper was ordered, and no further conversation is recorded till all had fed, when the delighted spirit wrote, "God bless you all, my dear friends." Harmony being then restored, Mr. Howitt asked John Watt if he would accompany him to Switzerland. The answer was written as follows:—"Oui ya you romavoo tsequm tiloboo." And a voice told Mr. Howitt that in the course of his travels he would most likely find some one who would give him a translation of these words. We trust he will. After this John Watt described the Chinese, but so volubly that no one understood his voice more than his writing, and his impressions would have been lost but for the efforts of Mrs. Everitt, who, on the following day, was inspired by John Watt to write down some very commonplace remarks on China.

We have all lately heard something about Dr. Newton. He, it seems, also attended a séance at this house, and from incidental observation it is to be feared that Mr. and Mrs. Everitt will become martyrs to the cause of spiritualism, and fall crushed under the ruins of their house. According to the *Medium*, when spirit-manifestations occur in this dwelling-place the room vibrates considerably, the bearings of the walls have been shaken out of their places, and the wainscoting in some places stands off from the wall a considerable distance. Yet Dr. Newton was not afraid to enter the room. But the account of the séance can only be given in the words of the *Medium*:—

"The spirits expressed great pleasure at meeting Dr. Newton, and ardently desired his benediction. He addressed them in brotherly and loving terms, giving them the benediction and shock which he administers to his patients. 'John Watt' replied in the spirit voice in a very witty and cordial manner. Several times during the evening Dr. Newton held intercourse with the spirits in this way, and the manifestations of delight which the invisible powers exhibited were very marked. The doctor said he loved the spirits as much as he did those in the body, and he asked them to take his blessing, and give it to all whom they met in the spiritual world and in the flesh. As soon as the lights were extinguished powerful and frequent perfumes were felt by all present. An ancient spirit of noble aspect was seen standing between Dr. Newton and Mr. Peebles. The spirit was clothed in a red dress, and the doctor at once recognized the description as pertaining to Confucius, who had been similarly described on previous occasions and who is one of his controlling powers. A beautiful Indian female spirit was seen behind Mrs. Watson, clasping her arms round her neck, and kissing her. Mrs. Burns now saw a blue band, about nine inches wide, passed round the whole circle, which was composed of twelve persons. It was tied behind Mrs. Everitt. Mrs. Watson felt what appeared to be a veil over her face, but the spirits would not allow her to lift her hands to touch it. It was described as being of very fine lace-work, produced by spirit influence, and decorated with blue and white flowers. At this time those who composed the circle were touched by spirits, but all did not feel the touch. The spirits were also seen putting flowers on the heads and in the hands of the sitters. 'John Watt' now took up the tube and struck several persons on the head with it. He also talked to Dr. Newton for a considerable time in an audible voice. Then came 'Nippy,' an Indian spirit, who can now speak very good English. He accompanied Mrs. Floyd and Mrs. Hardinge to this country, at which time he could speak very little English, but he has progressed very much in various ways since then. A remark was made by some one that an old Indian spirit was sometimes near him. 'Oh, no,' said Nippy, 'you make a mistake; there is no old Indian in our country. We are all made young again.' 'I am as young as ever I was in my life,' said Dr. Newton. 'And younger too,' responded the spirit. 'John Watt' cautioned the circle against asking foolish or stupid questions, as it had a bad influence on the spirits."

It would be wrong to lead any one to suppose that the *Medium* treats only of spirit rapping or writing. There are discussions recorded on many recondite subjects—on the powers of crystal-seeing, on planchette, and on many of the mysteries unfathomable by ordinary mortals. The account of the fortune-teller who was brought up before the magistrate for obtaining money under false pretences from poor servant girls is not included in this number. But it concludes with the following announcements of fashionable arrangements for the week:—

"On Sunday, Dr. Newton will heal the sick in the Rev. F. R. Young's church at Swindon.—We hear that Mr. Home has been called to meet the Emperor of Russia at Ems.—Mr. Morse's circle, at 15, Southampton-row, was very crowded last Friday evening. Four spirits manifested; and much satisfaction was given by the communications."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GERMAN HELL ON A RAINY AFTERNOON.

BADEN-BADEN, JUNE 1.

Facilis descensus Averni. The particular hell into which I descended to-day is one of the most popular—that is to say, fashionable—known to the newspaper mythologists of the period. It differs from its sponsor in that it has but one current, the Oos watering its umbrageous fields, while the best authorities on the subject of infernal geography assign the other at least four. There is no Charon at the entrance to this hell to demand an obolus for the privilege of admission; but very many oboli have often to be paid before one can get out of it. A little beyond Strasbourgh, just after the Rhine is crossed, on the railway leading from France into Germany of the south, is the Oos junction. There puffing engines, the Columbus or others, lie in wait for every passing train to and fro, seeking whom they may devour among those hesitating on that perilous voyage of discovery to the means of breaking the bank.

Baden-Baden, as all the world knows—but still I set it down in black and white, for the things all the world knows are often little known to the general public, who is not of the world—Baden-Baden, I repeat, is, next to Wiesbaden, the most frequented watering-place in Europe; next to Carlsbad, the most aristocratic, and, far above all others, the most accommodating to those who, conscious they have more money than wit, are anxious to equalise the proportion of one to the other.

I had never been in Baden-Baden, by accident or otherwise, before three o'clock this afternoon; and I am not ashamed to confess it to the hundreds of thousands of persons who have the same avowal to make. Baden-Baden is celebrated for its mineral springs, useful against rheumatic affections and diseases of the skin. But that you can find in the guide-books. But nine-tenths of the people who flock annually to Baden-Baden never experienced the necessity of kneading their joints with flannel steeped in opodeldoc, or of taking a subscription ticket to a sulphur bath. What brings that healthy-skinned, supple-limbed nine-tenths here? The answers are various. Popkins comes because it is "the correct thing"; Coldstream, because "really a felah does not know what to do with himself;" the poor Count de Dix-sept Etoiles, who wants to regild the family escutcheon, comes because of little Mdle. Chose, and little Mdle. Chose, who has the carriage, but has no blazon to paint on the panels, very often comes because of the Count de Dix-sept Etoiles; some come to see, others to be seen; some to lose money, others to gain—but all in the hope to gain. Of those who come to gain money legitimately—that is, openly, over the gambling-tables—none of the favoured few are here this rainy afternoon. The pretty actress, Leonide Leblanc, or to call her by her local *soubriquet*, Mdle. Maximim, whom we saw in London recently, on the boards of the St. James's Theatre, has not made her first appearance yet; the lucky Spaniard, Senor Garcia, whose custom it was of an afternoon, rainy or fine, to *faire sauter la banque*, has disappeared from the landscapes where green tables refresh the eye, and the wife of a certain Italian Minister, it is whispered, is busy writing a new chronicle of scandals which will cost her husband, perhaps, a new pair of rapiers, perhaps a surgeon's bill into the bargain. The season is too young, only a month old this very wet 1st of June; the ball in the grooves of the roulette table has not been fairly set rolling. But by-and-bye they will come in swarms, not to win, but each one of them in the full expectation he or she may happen on a winning hazard. There is a Providence—we shall call it by way of courtesy—which sits at the elbows of croupiers and persuades their individual clients that others must lose, but he or she may win; as there is a comforting assurance at the bottom of each soldier's soul as he goes into battle that, though the list of casualties will be large, he is sure to come out of the fray with a whole skin.

The short season during which a detachment of the Italian company from Paris (of which Baden-Baden is but a suburb) were playing closed last night with the *Trovatore*, in which Madame Krauss was the Leonore. The light troops from the Palais Royal and the Bouffes have not yet been ordered up, but await the *sonnerie* to the charge; in fact, I had unfortunately dropped into Baden in the interval between two seasons when the world of fashion was eating its head off in the stable (is not this the Derby week?)—and there was nothing but the concert to go to—very fine music of course, and by a very fine orchestra—but what charm is there in a concert when one can listen to it for nothing! Pleasure, to be enjoyed, must be expensive.

The Oos—the one current aforementioned of this hell—like every person and thing in Baden-Baden, is inclined to be fast and ambitious; a quick coursing runlet that would soon exhaust its resources, if that benevolent "governor," the mountain were not in the background with an unfailing reserve fund. It purls between embankments proportionately more formidable than those that hedge Father Thames, and has quay-walls absolutely rampartinģ its sides as if it were a solvent property holding river, like its neighbour, the Rhine, and not a pert, fussy bit of diminutive stream, always obliged to be on a noisy move to call attention to its existence, rippling impatiently over its stony bed, as if saying "make no mistakes, please—I am the Oos; do not confound me with a gutter." And the Grossherzog of Baden amiably encourages its impudence, and M. Benazet, who rents the tables, backs it at heavy odds, and a party of Black Forest navigators are busy on its banks this rainy afternoon with the implements of their trade, as if bent on tickling it with crowbars into the funny presumptuousness that it is, indeed, a river; and on it runs, panting with very pleasure, and frothing at the mouth and shaking its sides with laughter at the droll idea.

But I must try and give you an outline sketch of the valley in which the Oos plays its pranks. It is a shady tranquil opening between hills that are steep enough to be charmingly picturesque to any mortal not a member of the Alpine Club; neatly gravelled pathways and avenues under spreading trees intersect this opening, which is as richly verdant as any spot in favoured England, and as well kept as a royal lawn; and on the slopes of the hills reach meadows stretching away offer a mass of lively green up to where a darker tinting is traced in groves of pine. The castellated walls of a chateau on one eminence diversify the view, while handsome villas, calling up to an active imagination warm interiors musical with woman's voice, the rustling of silk, and the touch of fair fingers on the keys of grand pianos, carpets, chandeliers and comfortable fare—in fine, the many visions of easy home life—complete the quiet picture. Walk through the clean, well paved town, and if you are at all observant you soon discover that it is a sort of pleasure-seekers—a town that takes in the stranger and does for him. Hotels with inviting porches and roomy halls are numerous, and shops that minister to man's luxuries rather than his wants fill the ranks between. There are toyshops for the children, too, in plenty, and, turning to the right, into the space before the Kursaal, the devil's palace of this hell, we come upon an arcaded street which is, without any pretence to the contrary, a bazaar such as flourishes only in the zone of climate where gold is at a discount. Articles of jewellery and marqueterie, perfumes and ivory carvings, elaborate fans and dandy neck-ties—these and such as these are the wares there laid out for sale. The devil's palace, of which I have already spoken, is a large, stately Grecian-looking building, with a colonnade in front, up and down which fat servants in liveries of blue and silver take indolent promenades and occasionally make a remark to the ornamental policeman at the wide portal in his semi-military tunic of dark green, with light infantry wings to its shoulders, and his imposing glazed helmet of the Prussian spiked pattern. Three brave mites of English boys do not appear to stand in proper awe of these pompous domestics and that ornamental policeman; they are making heroic efforts to play a game of single-wicket on the damp ground before the "Conversation House." Three little French misses, the belles of some balls in the future, look on, large-eyed, with admiration mixed with amazement. To the right of the devil's palace there is a *restaurant* served by an army of black-coated waiters. As we pass it and skirt the "Conversation House" on our way to the mid-entrance a confused hum reaches us from an open window, and we see a group of persons of both sexes gathered round a table lit by a multiplicity of shaded gas-burners, for the twilight is falling. Are they conversing? We shall see.

We enter a spacious hall, admirably lit and got up in what Mr. Robins would have called "a style regardless of expense." It is one mass of gilding and embellishment. At one end we can discover through a glass door a number of sedate people immersed in newspapers in an apartment luxuriously upholstered. That is the reading-room; journals from all parts of the universe can be seen there for nothing, for his Satanic Majesty knows how to be liberal. The prices current on the European exchanges are likewise daily posted up, and telegrams of the latest news as it arrives. But our curiosity is reserved for those who were in apparent conversation; there is nothing new in seeing people reading the papers. Let us walk down to where they are in the suite of rooms at the other extremity of the hall. Go on boldly, every place is open to the public. Am I going to describe the chamber of horrors, where roulette and rouge-et-noir are the executioners, and hearts are carved all day long, and up to midnight, over green tables? Shall I tell of the rouleaux of broad silver pieces piled up beside those calm, neatly-dressed attendants, who are perpetually reaching forth long crooks, to gather in more, until the piles of silver change into little crooks of gold, and those again into nests of crisp notes? Candidly I never had the intention so to do. The scene has been rendered too often and too well in novels and paintings and on the stage to leave room for any new word to be said. But were I a smart writer I might here pause, and get in a sensational description of the Carnival of Ruin that is going on in these two rooms, draw a photograph, with lime-light effects, of the eager crowd round the board of destiny—the Prodigal Son running through the broad acres of his tarry-at-home father, Madame Benoiton casting the future of her children on the hop of the marble or the turn of the cards, and tempted to cast the honour of her name, if all comes to all. I might introduce the practised *roue*, with got up face and mind, who shows no symptom of emotion, win or lose, and throw in a moody Peruvian in a corner, "broken horse and foot," and meditating a last bottle of Clos-Vougeot, and cutting his throat; might lug in a quotation or two from a cut-and-dry stock of literary scraps, tell a piquant anecdote of an imaginary X, Y, or Z, the great financier, warrior, or statesman (all three are equally good social positions for an anecdote), invented on the spot in the recesses of my own cunning brain, and throw a flavour of spice on this made dish by delicate hints in bad French about famous *lorettes* and pink-cheeked *cocottes*, and the naughty, delightful *demimonde* in general, leaving it to be inferred I was a wicked man about town turned interestingly pious, and wind up with a saying clause in the shape of a sentimental truism of the parish vestry school of moral platitude. All this I might do, but I prefer to write plain truth in plain language. The gaming saloons then, permit me to say, in my own way, have no scenic surprises and stage effects whatsoever of the kind such a description would convey. They are quieter than many drawing-rooms, and the company outwardly as eminently respectable as a meeting of the patronesses of a Dorcas Society. The decent oil paintings on the walls look down on the carpeted floor, and the quiet servant in velvet knee breeches move noiselessly across the comfortable pile with an air of satisfied—nay, even dignified—complaisance. There are no fizzing of champagne corks, no snapping of silver mounted pistols, no outburst of fierce oaths. Everything is orderly, peaceful, respectable (I must fall back on the horrid word); the silver rolls across the table smoothly as if it were on a tramway; gold is given in change for scrip at the current rate of the Frankfort exchange as methodically as if the transaction took place in the counting-house of a religious banking firm; the director of the amusement pronounces his *rien ne va plus* at the roulette table, his *le jeu est fait* at the *rouge et noir* in a monotone wonderfully subdued and well bred. In fact, if the truth must be known, the journey on the downward road is made smooth as clock-work; the pavement of the hell is beautifully level and laid out in mosaics; the pill is coated with sugar. The Prodigal Son I did not see, nor any mother of a family, even of the Madame Benoiton type, nor moody Peruvians in corners with *felo de se* as text for their thoughts. And palpably there were present but two women of the town—I must be excused if I am old-fashioned enough to call a spade a spade, and do not look up Lempriere for such euphemisms as Phryne, Aspasia or the like—and these were as quiet as poor wretches of their degraded class could be. Those who are sick go elsewhere than to Baden-Baden to search for cure. Those, morally sick, who come here to play, will not be turned aside by anything I can write; therefore do I not write more than this, in scorn, that I was pleased to see very few young persons at the tables, that I was grieved to see some old ladies (nothing maternal about them) with flushed faces under their caps among the most persistent gamblers present, and that I wondered if those old ladies were otherwise virtuous how they reconciled themselves to the society of the couple of adventuresses out of luck who were looking greedily over their shoulders at the game—notorious merchants in the sin market of Paris, come to Baden-Baden to recruit empty purses and shattered constitutions. How honest women can knowingly enter places where they must be elbowed by such creatures—creatures whose position cannot be and is not ignored; who take care to advertise it themselves as much as they dare in their dress and mien—the very fall of their skirts and droop of their eyelids—is a puzzle that I cannot explain. But the society in a German hell is not as select as in a chapel-of-ease. At the *table d'hote* in my hotel a big fellow, with black moustache and imperial, a red ribbon in his buttonhole, sat opposite me. After he had finished his repast, the big fellow got up and left the room, without a salute to the company, and then I saw he had been dining with great riding-boots on, as if he were a cuirassier, who had thrown a frock-coat over his uniform. "*Est ce que noussommes en Sibèrie?*" said my neighbour on the right. "No, but there are Polar bears about," remarked my neighbour on the left. "Yet he had the ribbon of the Legion," added the former. "*Morbleu*," continued the latter; "*mon ami*, red ribbons are as cheap at Baden-Baden as in the Palais Royal where a rosette costs only six sous and the risk of wearing it is less." From which dialogue I reason that all is not decorated that is beribboned and that a *ville de jeu* is the wrong quarter to look for select society. It has since turned out that the cuirassier in mufti was a courier in disguise. Meditating on these premisses I come to the conclusion that I am happy in the possession of a return ticket to the Oos junction—my redemption out of this hell, which would be very agreeable indeed, even on a rainy afternoon, with its balmy air, its trees and hills, its prattling streams, its good music and balls, and its capital hotels, were it not for the offensive presence of men with doubtful reputations, and women of reputations on which no doubt can exist. It is a pity that it should be so, for this German hell is in the lap of a landscape of Paradise. Nature did all she could for it; man is doing all he can to spoil her handiwork.—*Standard.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

GOLDSMITH'S WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
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Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

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NOTICE.
A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.
AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 4, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.
7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Ende's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of every kind.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.
Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be erected, from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily broken; and, what is of great importance, it is visible to animals at a distance, and thus by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are prepared to give Quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIPS ASSOCIATION (Limited).
HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
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George Clerk Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank.
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This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed Agents of the Association in Bombay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.
Fire premiums for 1860 ......£228,314
Do. 1861 297,402
Do. 1863 341,988
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1860 of £232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life premiums for 1860 ......£73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 159,150
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information required regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
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Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
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Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
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DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq. Patrick Hunter, Esq.
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N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. R. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
GOVERNOR.
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SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
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John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holder may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	25	29 6 0	30 12 0
30	40 0 0	[illegible]	30	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	40	31 4 0	32 13 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54.
Subscribed Capital ......£500,000.
Paid-up Capital ......£50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets ......Rs. 84,31,750.
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
[illegible]
C. Peile, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring £8,650,615-8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18-6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were £843,755-15-4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...... Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...... 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...... Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within the Days of Grace, although the Premium remains unpaid. After the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within a year at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, with written notices to be served in Duplicate that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st May 1869, and by order of the Mortgagee, KHUTREE AMUNDEERAMJEE, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, CHANCHEE RUSOOL MEETHA and RAHOOMOO MEETHA, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Erskine Road, on the south side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 869, assessed under No. 5, containing by admeasurement 60 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property [illegible] on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the house of Khutree Jooma Abdool, on or towards the south by sweeper's passage, [illegible] the said Erskine Road. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

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